

Telephone Monopoly's Fake Bookkeeping---Page Seven

Official Organ of the United
Farm Federation of America

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

National Weekly Newspaper
Merged With TNT Magazine



Independent and Special Service

MID-WEST

Weekly News

Different

FREE PRESS

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DES MOINES GROCERS FIGHTING OVER NRA HOURS OF BUSINESS

One Group Claims New Law Used As Excuse To
Reduce Service To Public While Other Side
Denies Move To Avoid Hiring Extra Help

DES MOINES — Working details of the National Industrial Recovery Act have led to arguments between retail grocers here, one group claiming the act is being used as an excuse to reduce service to the public while the other side insists it is only complying with the law.

Three Des Moines grocers reported to have closed their stores after receiving threats of bombing if they kept open after 6 p. m., denied they had closed their stores or had received any bombing threats.

Five grocers insisted they would maintain their regular hours. They charged the agreement for an 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. business day reached by the Des Moines Retail Grocers association was "a subterfuge to evade the real purposes of the industrial recovery act."

Lloyd Sandahl of Sandahl Brothers market, Jake Bassman of Bassman's, and Eli Bassman of Bassman's Food market, all denied they had been threatened with bombing and insisted they kept their stores open until their regular 10 p. m. closing hour.

Admit Threats

Mrs. Anna Epstein and Ben Lipsey, however, admitted, they had been threatened.

All five grocers branded the uniform 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. hour an effort to avoid the real purpose of the recovery act, which they said they interpreted as "an effort to put men to work."

The five also insisted they had reduced their employees' working hours to 48 and were paying the minimum wage or above.

Sandahl said: "Some of the grocers simply want to cut down their business hours so they won't have to hire more men to come within the 48-hour employee mandate. They take the position

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In Tax Fraud Suit



OGDEN L. MILLS

The former Secretary of the United States Treasury and understudy to Andrew Mellon, was charged with fraud in connection with failure to collect income tax in a suit filed this week. The legal proceedings mentioned a little sum of \$1,318,000 as being due from Mills and five other former government employees.

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News Review Of The Week

Thursday, July 27

CHICAGO — Racket investigation results in indictments of 24 men including Al Capone, a University of Chicago lecturer and labor mediator and Aaron Sapiro, New York lawyer for bombing acid throwing, restraint of trade through terrorism.

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — Found guilty of kidnaping Mary McGee, 25, Walter H. McGee, sentenced to be hanged.

LONDON — World Economic Conference adjourns after veiled criticism of Roosevelt's refusal to stabilize currency.

Friday, July 28

WASHINGTON — President's stand on public works indicates he intends to force down public utility rates controlled by J. P. Morgan and associates.

DETROIT — General Johnson, National Recovery Administration chief, negotiates wage-work code with all big automotive companies except Ford Motor Company. Provides 35 hour week 40 cents an hour minimum. Johnson hopes

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MUSCATINE MAN HEADS IOWA K. P.

A. F. Gensing, of Muscatine, was elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Iowa at the order's annual state convention in Des Moines yesterday. This is the highest active office of the K. P. in the state.

Mr. Gensing has been a very active member of the subordinate lodge, Wyoming, No. 76, of Muscatine, of which he is a member. Before his nomination for the office of grand chancellor, he was chairman of the organization's speakers' bureau for the sixth district.

CHARGE FRAUD OF \$1,318,000 IN INCOME TAX

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — Suit was filed here Monday by a former employe of the internal revenue department for \$1,318,000 against Ogden L. Mills, Robert H. Lucas and four other federal officials, charging fraud in failure to collect income tax.

It was alleged that William F. Knebelkamp, the distiller, who is the president of the Louisville baseball club of the American association, had failed to list a million dollars income from alleged illegal whisky sales in 1920, and that the federal officials had failed to compel him to list the income as required by law.

FREE SPEECH BLASTED IN U. S. BY MONOPOLY OF BIG TRUSTS

Pervert Government Radio Control To Continue
Piling Up Great Profits And Issue Stream
Of Propaganda Against Independents

Expense Of Trials Saved By Mexicans

MEXICO, D. F. — Reports reaching here from Purification, state of Jalisco, said citizens of the town, indignant at the depredations of a bandit gang, captured and hanged one of them, shot and killed another and wounded a third. Two others escaped.

TRY THIS ON YOUR ADDING MACHINE

Problem: Does a 40 per cent increase in wages, following a 40 per cent decrease, bring the old wage back?

Answer: Let your original wage be \$10. A 40 per cent reduction brings this to \$6. A 40 per cent increase brings this to \$8.40.

Sure, all wage scales are being restored—at decreases of 16 per cent or so!

A STORY OF ADVERTISING

What Doth It Profit An
Advertiser To Fall
For the Hokum?

A Muscatine gentleman of business says he believes in using a daily newspaper for advertising. He gives several reasons to support his viewpoint. Of course the daily newspaper is an advertising force. Wisely used and capably managed, it is a power for good results in almost any merchandising plan.

Of course the high class daily newspaper is strongly entrenched as a valuable advertising medium. The "high class" qualification is important. A newspaper may be an excellent profit maker for its owners, but lack character. It may enjoy splendid money making facilities but have the ill will of its readers. These and other defects reduce the power of its advertising.

Let Us Listen

The Muscatine gentleman of business—let us say the newspaper business—also states that an advertiser should use a daily newspaper because readers are greatly attracted to a newspaper for its news. That may be right. But let us listen for a moment to S. Roland Hall, who is recognized as something of an expert on merchandising.

Mr. Hall was formerly advertising manager of the Alpha Portland Cement Co. and the Victor

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By JAMES R. CONNOR
Editor of the Free Press

The most brazen effort in world history to shackle free speech of a free people is being perpetrated today. This impudent assumption of arrogance smacks of medieval history when men were having their tongues torn out for voicing their beliefs, but those back of the scheme have somewhat different objectives and methods than the crude fellows of a few centuries ago.

These modern plotters have money as their goal instead of seeking to perpetuate perverted social, religious and economic beliefs. However they willingly subscribe to fostering of the latter as a minor objective to help along their money grabbing—and it often does. They know no limits, recognize no honest code and ignore the God-given rights of humanity, all for one purpose—money making with its complement of power. They have succeeded in getting both—money and power. And despite their increasing power over rich and poor, the people whose ignorance or lassitude makes these schemers possible, are doing little to check them.

The mode of operation by which these modern brigands cement their strength is more subtle than their medieval age predecessors. Where the old fashioned despot was a rather frank, albeit physically brutal person, his modern counterpart works in devious and wondrous ways his evils to perform.

Who Are They

Who are these despoilers of the people and the people's rights. Where are they? Are they in one

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DEATH FOR COOKS

Five Kulak cooks in Moscow have been condemned to death for putting ground glass in food served to workers in the Soviet experiment.

In the old lumber camp days and in the company towns of the coal fields lumberjacks and miners have been served with spoiled, poisonous food that profit-greedy men were too mean to throw away.

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

RADIO TRUST FAILS IN PLOT TO CONTROL MEXICO'S RADIO

By NORMAN BAKER

The much heralded radio conference between Latin American countries, especially Mexico with the United States, has been given much publicity and screaming headlines in the American press proclaiming death to the border stations.

The conference has now been in session about three weeks and nothing so far has been gained that will enable Judge Sykes and his delegation of 22 technicians to report anything favorable to the powers that be in Washington. As this paper and I prophesied the conference will end in practically nothing as far as any successful

efforts on the part of the American radio trust to steal the wave channels from Mexico.

The conference has been behind closed doors. However information has leaked out to the effect that Mexico and United States are at odds regarding the allocation of the 95 broadcast channels. If the information is correct the Mexican government asked for 14 clear channels devoted exclusively to Mexico, the United States to keep off those channels while Mexico would keep off all the others.

Naturally the radio trust of the United States would not give up 14 channels, especially good

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Norman Baker

(HIMSELF)



"Hello Folks"

TO MR. A. BANDANZA — It would do more good to answer your letter in this column than by mail. Mr. Bandanza's letter to me is as follows: "As a reader of your weekly column I like to enclose herewith literature that I got at 'The Century of Progress' in the American Society for the Control of Cancer pavilion. A piece of propaganda for the M. D.'s. A comment from you will be well appreciated."

There is nothing new regarding this propaganda and every drugless healer of the United States should remember that the director of the Century of Progress in Chicago refused the drugless healing sciences a representation at the fair because the fair is controlled and dominated medically by the medical societies among them the A. M. A. of Chicago.

The little pamphlet you sent on cancer, which you received at the fair is merely an advertisement to scare cancer sufferers into running to their A. M. A. doctors, who have no cure for cancer and every reader of this article should write a letter to the American Society for the Control of Cancer 25 West 43rd St., New York, about as follows:

"Literature from your office regarding cancer is being distributed at the Century of Progress, Chicago, and you recommend seeing a physician when the symptoms of cancer occur."

We wish to ask you what the average physician has to offer a cancer sufferer in the event that he does call at the physician's office. Can your society give me the name and address of any cancer sufferer that has been permanently cured of cancer by Operation, Radium or X-Ray? Also as cancer cells cannot be seen by the naked eye and microscopic examinations are necessary and as it is well known that cancer returns quickly after an operation if any cancer cells are not removed, then what is your reason for recommending operations when no surgeon can see the cells to ascertain if he has them all removed and if he could see them the cells would drop back into the wound with the blood when he lifted the cancer mass from the body?

"Besides, do you deny that cancer grows faster in the scarred tissues left by the operation? Do you deny that X-Ray causes cancer when good tissue is exposed to the rays sufficiently? Do you deny that Radium does not burn the good tissue and leaves an incurable burn? Do you deny that escharotics have made thousands of cures which are now far beyond the five year cure period? Was your society organized by or for the allopathic doctors of the A. M. A. and are the doctor of officers, Howard Cannon Taylor, M. D., President and Francis Carter Wood, M. D., Vice-President, together with the twelve doctors on your executive committee all against drugless healing and would perhaps refuse to give the hundreds of thousands of cancer sufferers the correct information about cancer for fear they would lose their millions of dollars earned every year on the poor cancer sufferers by Operation, Radium and X-Ray?

"Does your society with all of your supposed leading doctors and scientists connected with it, know what cancer is, what causes it or how it can be cured. If you do not think after this half century of investigation with millions of dollars spent by government and private individuals, by researchers

and the doctor class, you represent spells ignorance then how can you satisfactorily explain their failure to give the public anything worthwhile in the line of information?"

REAL AIMS OF MEXICO—General Plutarco E. Calles says of Mexico "The foreigner who comes to live with us, to share what we enjoy and what we have to endure, to make his home here, to combine his interest with ours this foreigner will find us welcoming him with open arms and calling him brother."

Mexico wants the most friendly and cordial relations with all the nations of the world. We want to have our international relations established upon a basis of mutual respect. We want any conflicts that arise to be solved by justice alone. These are our ideals.

NOT A BAD CHANGE—News from Philadelphia says the heady fragrance of hops, limburger and herring now wafts gently over the marble counters of the West Philadelphia branch of a defunct local trust company. The palatial bank building has been reopened as a glorified taproom and restaurant.

Imposing shingles have been hung out and equipment to the value of \$25,000 installed. Former depositors may find solace in the knowledge that the vault has been turned into an icebox, storage receptacle for beer and kitchen. Eight bartenders sling the suds. Ralph Poinsett holds the lease.

BEER DRINKERS TO BE poisoned—Every effort is being made by the aluminum boys to sell aluminum beer kegs to the breweries, and when you take a glass of your favorite brand you will also take the particles of aluminum poison no doubt, just the same as aluminum cooking utensils have sent thousands to the hospital.

Breweries here in Mexico use aluminum kegs but it is publicly shouted that they are tinned. No doubt they know that if the public knew they were drinking beer from aluminum kegs they would not drink it. There is nothing better than the old wooden barrels for beer. Of course brewers don't care what they ship the stuff in just so the public will drink it and if the facts get out about aluminum poisoning we presume the brewers will be carrying large ads of false propaganda with a picture of some doctor in a pose showing he emphatically states that aluminum is not poisonous. Some brewers are using steel barrels which is much better than aluminum and if the steel was tinned to prevent rust it would not be so bad. Mr. Goodman, the sales manager of the Aluminum Corporation of America states his company is making 400 aluminum barrels a day at their New Kensington, Pennsylvania plant and is making satisfactory progress in their distribution. It would be well that the wooden barrel manufacturers association would get busy and let the public know the truth about aluminum poisoning just the same as the granite ware manufacturers in their indirect way educated the public about aluminum poisoning in cooking utensils.

HERE IS ANOTHER—Dr. J. Percy of Los Angeles, in speaking before the Nebraska State Medical Association said that 95 per cent of cancer patients have never suffered from a major fever but in countries where malaria is prevalent there is little cancer and that injection of blood from a malaria victim into one suffering from cancer has prolonged life and reduced the cancerous growth. He also had the nerve and courage to tell the medical boys that the Royal College of Radiology in England is demanding five or six years more before they will make their decisions or can determine the value of X-Ray treatments. Then he closes with the statement that he did not believe it practical to consider the malaria treatment for school children as a cancer pre-

Loans Billions Of U. S. Money But Has Financial Trouble

FORT WORTH, Tex. — Jesse Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation last week was ordered to answer in United States District Court why a receiver should not be appointed for certain of his Fort Worth properties.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is made a party as a lien holder against some of the property involved.

Jones' attorneys have attacked the petition on the ground that Jones is a resident of the District of Columbia, and also charging lack of jurisdiction by the court here.

MEMBER OF R. F. C. DEFIES PRESIDENT

While President Roosevelt was working day and night preparing the blanket agreement plan under which he is requesting all employers to increase wages and shorten hours he had to take time off to appoint an Emergency Board to investigate wage slashing by a member of his official family.

The Louisiana, Arkansas & Texas railroad, of which Harvey C. Couch, member of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, is part owner, is now trying to put over another wage cut on engineers, conductors, firemen, and trainmen.

Wages on the L. A. & T. are already 20 per cent below standard, and if Couch is permitted to get away with his new pay raid the rates will be at least 30 per cent—much lower in many instances—under those prevailing on other railroads.

Couch, who in addition to his railroad connections is also head of the Power Trust in Arkansas, was appointed to the R. F. C. by President Hoover.

ventative—just a forerunner of what is to come folks. One of these days they will inject another serum poisoning the blood stream of all the kiddies with a poisonous malarial substance, trying to immunize the kiddies from cancer, which cannot be done.

If the doctor had common horse sense he would know that any person is subject to cancer whether he has had a malaria fever or a toothache and if he knows anything about cancer he would know that the injection of any foreign substance, for instance coal tar, kerosene, alcohol, into a cancerous growth will reduce it temporarily. How long will the people be bamboozled by such nutty statements from doctors before medical conferences, whose statements are made only to get their name in the newspapers and for any doctor to say that any medicine or any serum would immunize any person from any disease is not only talking through his hat but doesn't show the intelligence of a one year old babe—you can immunize all you please but there is nothing you can put into the human anatomy that will prevent improper eating, improper breathing, improper drinking, improper exercise with improper thoughts from causing an impure blood stream and once your blood stream becomes impure then look out for disease. I knew all of that when I was about three years old but couldn't speak loud enough to say so—

DO YOU—wish to earn a dollar or so—send this into the Believe It Or Not Column—the organized medics have a representative by a name characteristic of their M.D.'s—Dr. DOOLITTLE, M.D.—Answer—LeRoy E. Doolittle, suite 908 Medical Arts Bldg., Duluth, Minn. Too bad all A.M.A. members do not have a similar name as a public brand.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Beer In Aluminum Means More Cancer

The United States Aluminum Company, at its plant at Maryville, Tennessee, has been working day and night getting out aluminum vats to replace oak barrels for beer. The vats have been shipped to Milwaukee. A rapid increase in cancer cases, especially of those who like beer, may now be expected. — Golden Age.

MUSCATINE BUSINESS

The United States has gone through a serious business depression. Maybe we're not through it yet—but daylight is in sight. People are sufficiently encouraged by the upturn to begin spending a little more money.

Muscatine, of course will get a share of the added spending.

How much more it would get if KTNT were still broadcasting from its aerie overlooking the Mississippi is uncertain. Certain it is, however, that there would be thousands of additional dollars in tills of Muscatine merchants if KTNT were on the air today.

Well, as the restaurant owner said, it's been a great lesson—a lesson in learning the folly of following advice of wilful, selfish, jealous, bitter men.

INCOME TAX

Charlie Mitchell, former chairman of the National City Bank of New York, after being tried for six weeks on the charge of defrauding the government of \$850,000 taxes was acquitted. He was also found innocent of another charge that a sale of 8,500 shares of stock at a loss of \$7,500,000 had been a fake.

Why was Charlie Mitchell acquitted? Was it that a jury of professional men and small business men just didn't have the heart to convict a big brother? Well, that's part of it. Was it that the prosecution, conducted by men whose ideas and ideals are in the long run identical with Charlie's, made a weak plea for his conviction?

But these truths, little as the press allows them to be perceived, do not touch the basic fact. Whether or not Mitchell stuck to the laws with meticulous honesty, the fact is that he is only a symbol of a system based upon greed. There are many ways to "get by" and still make a fortune, from the money other people earn. And if you are clever enough and rich enough you can even avoid paying an income tax.

Mitchell did it. J. P. Morgan did it. Otto H. Kahn is the latest of the bankers to be brought on the mat. He showed himself equally clever.

The Senate investigation brought out the added fact that Kahn's banking firm, after paying a \$35,000 fee to Norman H. Davis, "Ambassador at large," made a \$247,000 profit on a shady Chilean bond flotation, passing on the risk within twenty-four hours to a "syndicate." "A bond is a tender plant," said Mr. Kahn. "How about the American people whom you induced to buy these bonds by supporting the market for sixty days while the sale went on?" asked the prosecutor. "I regret it as much as anyone," said Mr. Kahn, "but we hope for the best."

The laws may be liberalized as a result of these inquiries but so long as there are private bankers and private banks there will be speculations and "deals"—with the people holding the bag. For nine months the Treasury Department and the Department of Justice kept Harriman's frauds secret while the people blithely deposited their small earnings in the rotten structure.

Dr. Joseph G. Johnston
Chiropractor
308 Hershey Bldg.

QUESTION—WHO GOT THE CASH AND ALSO WHY

WASHINGTON — Receivers for the Wabash railway have been asked by the interstate commerce commission what, if anything, they were doing to get back "extraordinary" payments made by the railroad during 1930 and 1931 to the late William H. Williams, then president and chairman of the board of the company.

Got Plenty
Williams was said to have received \$259,836 from the Wabash from Jan. 1, 1930, to Oct. 14, 1931, also sums from other railroads, some of them Wabash subsidiaries, which brought the total to \$353,369.

The inquiry was made in a letter written by G. B. McInty, secretary of the commission to receivers for the Wabash.

"In view of this situation," McInty wrote, "and of this heavy burden which the large payments by the Wabash to one official may put upon its resources when receivership was imminent, will you please advise what, if anything, is being done or is contemplated toward recovering any part of these extraordinary disbursements from those who authorized the payments or from the beneficiaries thereof?"

NATION'S CASH HELD BY A FEW

The latest report of the Comptroller of the Currency contains some illuminating facts concerning the concentration of wealth as revealed by bank deposits.

There are 30,556,105 deposit accounts in the more than 5,000 banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System. These deposits total \$23,542,307,000. Of this staggering sum—sufficient to pay off the national debt and leave a handsome balance—45 per cent stands in the names of less than 1 per cent of the depositors. Their accounts average \$224,000.

The disparity between the few at the top and the many at the bottom is further emphasized by these figures: Only 3.5 per cent of the depositors have accounts totaling \$2,500 and over, but they represent 76.3 per cent of the total.

The remaining 96.5 per cent of the depositors have only 23.7 per cent of the deposits, and their average is only \$189. Putting it another way—less than one-twenty-fifth of the depositors have more than three-fourths of the deposits while more than twenty-four-twenty-fifths of the depositors have less than one-fourth of the deposits.

It is not necessary to "interpret" such figures. They speak for themselves. — From Labor.

Dr. C. L. Hartman, Opt. D.
Eyes Examined Scientifically
Glasses Fitted Properly
128 East Second Street
Second Floor

FORDSON TRACTOR PARTS
New Auto Glass installed
\$1.75
Parts for 500 cars
AUTO SALVAGE COMPANY
206-208 W. 2nd St.
—Phone 318—

BUTTON FACTORY BUSINESS GAINS

For the first time in years, all fresh water pearl button manufacturers reporting to the Iowa Bureau of Labor, unanimously reported last month that business was better. Comments from the button factory executives to the bureau were "some improvement," "at the present time our business is very active," "looks a little better," and "business greatly improved."

Reports to the bureau showed a 2.6 per cent increase in button factory employment for July compared to June employment.

A STORY OF ADVERTISING

What Doth It Profit An Advertiser To Fall For the Hokum?

(Continued from page one)

Talking Machine Company; formerly director of the International Correspondence schools of advertising and salesmanship and author of "The Advertising Handbook," "The Handbook of Business Correspondence," and "The Handbook of Sales Management."

News vs. Advertising

Mr. Hall may be a business theorist. But, so may be the Muscatine gentleman of business. Speaking of daily newspapers in his 590-page book "Retail Advertising and Selling," Mr. Hall stated:

"News, while an attracting force, is at the same time a force that the advertisers must reckon with as a distraction from what he has to say. While newspapers may be bought in some instances merely to read advertising—such, for example, as classified advertising or favorite department store page—in general the papers are purchased for the news. The most interesting local, state and national and international events are set forth in their columns. The amount of time given by a reader is very small, probably not more than 15 or 20 minutes on the average. Good newspapers are filled with advertisements. Several hundred hands, as it were, are upheld, each advertiser saying, in effect, 'please give me attention.' Consequently, no advertiser need deceive himself into thinking that because he uses a newspaper reaching from 10,000 to 100,000 readers he has a good chance to interest all these readers, or even a large proportion of them. He has a most difficult undertaking to demand and hold the attention of even FIVE TO TEN PER CENT with an advertisement of ordinary size."

If Mr. Hall is correct, then the daily newspaper advertisers is fortunate to obtain attention of ten per cent of the daily newspaper's readers. It might be well for the merchandiser to consider the advertising possibilities of a weekly newspaper.

The Weekly Newspaper

The weekly newspaper reader gives more time to perusing his newspaper. Many readers of the Midwest Free Press after their first reading of this newspaper keep it for weeks for reference.

Purchasers of a daily newspaper often buy that publication for a quick glance at the day's news. Purchasers of the Midwest Free Press buy this newspaper because they approve of its editorial policies, and believe in supporting liberal, independent viewpoints. Naturally they will have a kindly feeling toward such a newspaper's advertisers. Of course there are also other advertising media.

And that, as the fellow said, is something for the Muscatine gentleman of business to consider.

Girl Clerks Given Little But Plenty Spent For Drinks

Stories from Paris tell of the sumptuous festivities incident to the marriage of Barbara Hutton, granddaughter of the Woolworth millions, to one of the Czarist princes whose family name has been cluttering up the divorce courts for many years. The aristocracy of Paris was present at the wedding. Press accounts state that \$10,000 worth of champagne and \$4,000 worth of caviar were consumed at the huge wedding reception. It is said that Miss Hutton's fortune approximates \$50,000,000.

While \$10,000 worth of champagne was being consumed at Miss Hutton's wedding, thousands of Woolworth girl clerks throughout the world were behind counters lucky to make a bare existence.

ANDREW MELLON'S FORTUNE PLACED OVER 2 BILLIONS

NEW YORK — Andrew W. Mellon, former secretary of the treasury, is the richest man in the United States today, according to Harvey O'Connor, whose biography, "Mellon's Millions," is soon to be published.

"As late as the third year of the depression," O'Connor said, "industrial and banking interests owned by the Mellon family totaled \$2,492,290,443, and their income from these investments nearly \$60,000,000."

In his book O'Connor asserts that the fortune was substantially increased by tax reductions passed during Mr. Mellon's secretaryship.

"For a family whose taxable income hovered around \$5,000,000 a year, as did the Mellons," O'Connor writes, "the saving for 1925 over the 1921 rate was about \$2,315,000. His personal saving, as contrasted with the 1924 rate, was estimated at \$828,349."

"With the enactment of the Mellon plan the Pittsburgh banker reached the climax of his public career. For fifty years he had labored to build up one immense fortune. Now, in five short years, he had secured that fortune against the inroads of radically-minded legislators."

The continental area of the United States is 3,026,789 square miles.

CHILDREN SUFFER FROM DEPRESSION

Appalling Figures Shown By Children's Bureau For Nation's Wards

WASHINGTON — One-fifth of the children in the country, and in some sections a larger proportion, are "below par" as a result of the industrial depression, according to a summary of child welfare news by the children's bureau of the United States department of labor.

The statement is made on the basis of material accumulated for more than two years by Dr. Martha M. Eliot of the children's bureau and upon evidence gathered by Bailey B. Burritt of New York, representing the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Both authorities agree that the depression has left its mark on the nation's children, and that it is having "a very real and increasingly severe effect on their health and nutrition."

Sense of Insecurity

"It is probably quite safe to estimate that today somewhere in the neighborhood of one-fifth of all pre-school and school children in the United States are showing the effects of poor nutrition, of inadequate housing, of lack of medical care, and in many cases the effect of the anxiety and the sense of insecurity that prevails wherever there is no work," according to the summary.

"In some regions, without question, the proportion of below par children is far greater than this, reaching truly appalling figures; in others, where conditions have been more favorable or where the effects of unemployment have been more satisfactorily mitigated through relief measures, the proportion is possibly lower."

Babies Suffer

There are "indications that malnutrition among mothers is having its effect on new born babies and nurslings."

Significant figures were quoted from the New York City Health Department where more than 300,000 school children were examined during the six-year period 1927-32. During the first three years the percentage of malnutrition was 13 per cent. In 1930 it jumped to 16, in 1931 to 17 and 1932 to 21 per cent.

From Detroit the health officer reported that a special survey last Fall in eighteen selected schools showed 18 per cent of the children to be poorly nourished.

RADIO TRUST FAILS IN PLOT TO CONTROL MEXICO'S RADIO

(Continued from page one) channels which Mexico demanded and has a right to demand.

The Canadian delegates, according to reports, have arranged to return home the early part of this week as well as some of the U. S. delegation. No doubt the conference will end with Mexico retaining her rights in all of the broadcast band and she would be foolish indeed to even content herself with 14 channels because the press and radio of the United States have steadfastly refused to give any publicity for the exploitation of the wonders, beauty and art of Mexico. What Mexico needs is a million watts along the border all singing its praises in a general exploitation scheme for that country. The United States offered four or five channels to Mexico, which brought only a laugh from the Mexican delegates. Canada contented herself in a previous agreement with the United States with five clear channels but even they are not clear.

If Mexico would do anything to interfere with the successful op-

eration of her large border stations it would be a step in the wrong direction because it would hinder her exploitation work, besides creating the opinion throughout the world that foreign investments were unsafe in Mexico.

Mexican officials are smart and we presume Judge Sykes has found it out by this time and also that his talk in San Antonio, Texas, just previous to entering Mexico, for the opening of the conference, were words badly spoken. In his address he stated that Mexico radio runs wild, that Mexican stations selected their own wave length regardless of causing any interference, which was false. No doubt the Judge thought with his army of twenty-two technicians and government officials that all they needed to do would be to go into the conference, and say, "Scat" and all would run. But it seems as though the bull dog was turned loose and the cat scattered which writes the word "finish" to another international radio conference which accomplished practically nothing.

ENJOY GAS HEAT

--Installed in a Few Hours in Your Present Furnace or Boiler

Install a simple self-contained unit, in your present furnace or boiler and enjoy the comfort, convenience and cleanliness of Automatic Gas Heat in your home next winter.

A conversion burner will end the work and worry of furnace-firing in your home. It provides automatic control and regulation of heat 24 hours a day. Heats your home within approximately two degrees of the desired temperature—without attention.

Cost records in more than 60 Muscatine homes last season prove the reasonable cost of Gas Heat. Plan now to enjoy this modern heating service next winter.

Phone for FREE Estimate

If you have not secured an estimate on heating your home with Gas, within the last 30 days, secure an estimate now. New low equipment costs and favorable terms are now in effect. Just telephone 341.

IOWA ELECTRIC COMPANY

On your way to Chicago

to the

Century of Progress Exposition...

Stop in St. Louis



A modern American city... rich in historic lore... 19 miles of river front... sixty-five city parks... world-famous zoo... Shaw Botanical Gardens... art galleries. Many other points of great interest... the world-renowned Lindbergh trophies exhibit and Municipal Opera, worth the visit alone.

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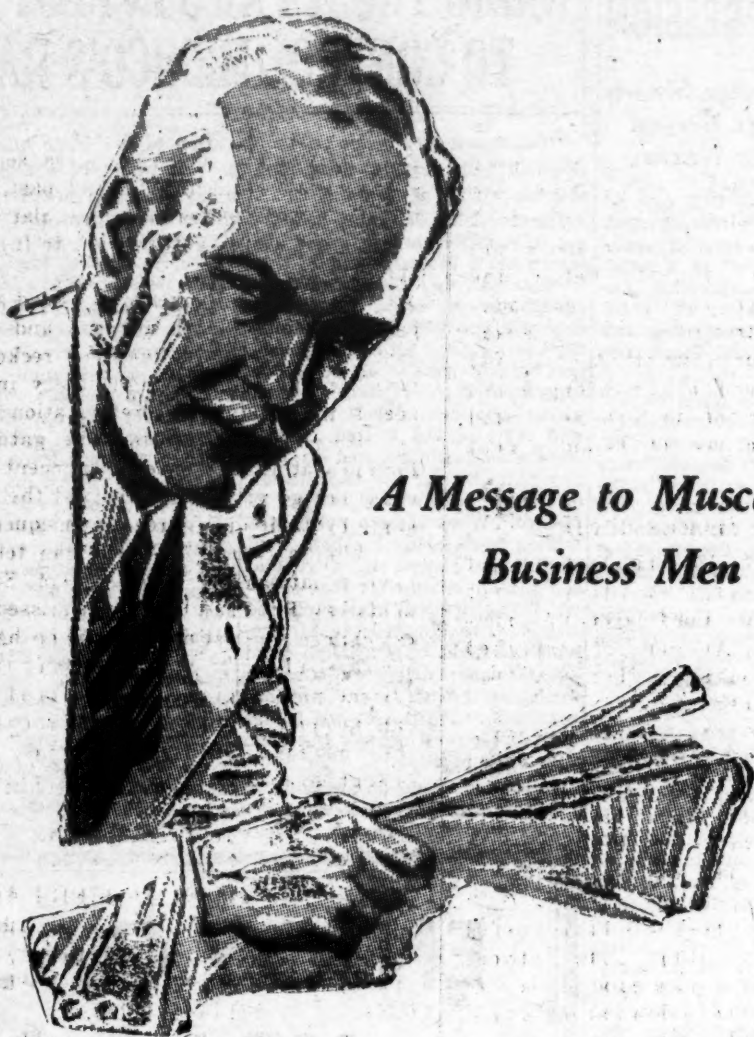
THE AMERICAN HOTEL
THE AMERICAN ANNEX

"On the Plaza"

Market at 6th and 7th

St. Louis, Mo.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"



A Message to Muscatine Business Men

Who Discovered It?

By BRUCE B. BREWER

Vice-President, Ferry-Hanly Advertising Co.

I was a printer's devil some 20 years ago on a small city weekly. It was a hard job for the editor-owner to sell advertising in those days. Merchants simply didn't believe in it.

About fifteen years ago the small city weekly was "discovered." Advertising men in city advertising agencies began "trying out" the country newspaper field. Gradually they found out that the small city weekly, with its advantage of being read from cover to cover, with its relatively few pages of competing advertising, was an excellent buy for national advertisers. None of this advertising was bought on sentiment, none of it was purchased to support the paper. It was bought for just one reason—IT PAID.

The local merchants had not "discovered" the value of advertising space in the small city weekly. The very men who should have known its value, did not, for the very simple reason they had not used it enough to find out about it.

Many small city merchants are passing up today the opportunity to use the productive columns of the weekly newspaper to sell their goods more cheaply, more quickly, more profitably.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

Your advertisement in the Midwest Free Press goes to every part of the Muscatine trade territory into the homes of Free Press readers who get this newspaper because they subscribe for it and want to read it.

MIDWEST FREE PRESS

(A Journal for American Thinkers)
Muscatine, Iowa

What Price Innocence?

WHAT HAS HAPPENED.
Mrs. Amy Harper, wife of a well-to-do business man in a small town, has a lovely 17-year-old daughter, whom she has failed to acquaint with the "facts of life." She is being wooed—or is it pursued?—by a youth named Tommy Harrow. Harrow is handsome and convincing, and Ruth, not knowing better, is becoming too much enamored of her own beauty. It is not conceit, but something more internal; more gripping, devastating, thrilling. They have just finished a tennis game and Tommy has asked Ruth to have some wine with him.

NOW GO ON WITH THE STORY

"You know I don't care much for anything to drink," answered Ruth. "Because I was going to say we could drive over to my house and get one," Tommy suggested.

Ruthie was surprised. "Over to your house? Oh, Tommy, I wouldn't let your mother see—"

"Well, that's a little surprise I had for you. My father and mother left this morning for a two weeks' trip to Seattle and Portland."

"Oh, I didn't know."

Tommy's tone was sensual.

"Now, will you come over?"

Ruth flushed. "No, Tommy, I'd rather not. You know the servants are there and—well, I don't think it would be right."

Tommy was persistent. "But think of me, honey, in that big house, all alone for two weeks." He pulled her to him, pressing her soft young body against his.

"Tommy—Tommy—don't—," she breathed.

Ruth sat down in the chair next to her mother's in Mrs. Harper's spacious bedroom. A cool breeze filtered the light summer curtains.

"Oh, it's nice to have you here like this, dear," said Amy.

Ruth smiled. "It's nice to be here with you, Mama. Your neuralgia is sort of—"

"Yes, I know, darling." She held her beautiful daughter off at arm's length. "My, you look lovely tonight."

Ruth was pensive a moment, then: "Mother—"

"Yes, dear."

"Mother, did you ever love anyone but father?"

"Why, darling, of course not."

Ruth's thoughts were troubled. "But, of course... you thought you were in love lots of times before you met your father?"

"Oh, my dear, of course I did. But when your father came along—"

"That's what I want you to tell me about. What made you know that father was the right man?"

"Darling, it's so hard to explain to a young girl like you. Why, I don't know... I just listened for his footsteps, and when I heard his voice—"

"Yes..."

"Well, I just felt perfectly satisfied when I was with him."

"And when he kissed you, or put his arm around you?"

"Well, of course, my dear, we didn't indulge in any unnecessary or unwholesome exhibitions of our affection."

"Well, of course, Mama, it's different today. You dance with boys and, of course, you neck."

"Yes, of course, dear, but that's just a silly development of this age. You children have so many more liberties you must remember. Ruth, tell me, dear, do you think you are in love? You're very young, but do you think so?"

Ruthie frowned. "I don't know, Mama, because I don't know what it is. You see, couldn't it be that a girl could thrill, and hate someone to be away from her even for a minute and all that and yet could she be mistaken?"

Amy placed a hand on the girl's shoulder. "Darling, I'll answer you by saying this. Some girls, who had never been taught restraint, who didn't come from the people that you come from, a girl might become so fickle and loose that she could mistake anything for love, but not my daughter. Darling, first of all, you'll remember that you've been raised as few girls have, and it is that knowledge which will help you choose the right man."

"Yes, Mama." The girl sighed, for her mother's vague philosophies failed to convey anything to her—failed to impress her as being sincere. Love as flaming and as hot as the emotion she had felt when she kissed Tommy would melt the very foundation of her mother's remarks. Was that all love was—vague philosophies? If it was—then what was there to fear from

the world—from Tommy—from his passion?

Horace interrupted, sticking his head through the open door. "Ruth, the boy friend is downstairs."

"Run along, dear, and have a good time." Amy was confident—oh, ever so confident—in her teachings. The body would follow the teachings of the spiritual—and she was making Ruth spiritually fine!

But Amy Harper had not accounted with passion—stark, burning blinding passion, that ripped a girl's mind from her head, tossed it to the four winds, to let the body writhe alone in the smoke of emotion.

Amy had not accounted with youth, beauty, charm and the enticing, seductive qualities of her daughter. Ruth was innocent—certainly. But Ruth's body, unknowing to Ruth, was a roaring furnace: Tommy's kisses were the fuel.

After an hour of driving through the dusky twilight, Tommy and Ruth were soon riding with the night. The moon crept up big, luscious. A romantic moon: a moon for lovers. Pale shadows turned the road into smooth velvet upon which the car seemed to float.

Ruth sank back in the deep comfortable cushions and closed her eyes. A cool night breeze, wafted through her hair, dissipated the heat of the day. She felt strangely content, a thrilled content, in sitting next to Tommy. She would have liked to have been loved gently, caressingly, by him while in this mood. She would have liked to have him whisper sweet, gallant things.

They stopped by the side of a little-used road, with only the moon a spectator. Tommy's arm crept about her—softly—she liked that—gently—nice, too—but then, like two hot coals, his lips were against hers—hard, cruelly. His mouth became sensuous and moist.

"Tommy," she panted, "please, I told you before, don't kiss me like that."

Tommy's tone was soft and caressing. "Listen, come on over to my house. We'll just sit on the front porch. The servants are all asleep."

"Tommy, I won't—I won't. It isn't right. You shouldn't ask me—Tommy, you don't like me."

Tommy sank back in the cushions. "Oh, are you going over that again? How can you say that to me when you know I'm nuts about you."

Ruth's voice was tremulous. "Oh, but I get so tired hearing you say that. 'I'm nuts about you...' I'm crazy about you..." but you don't ever say, "I love you."

"How could a man be as crazy about a girl as I am about you if he wasn't in love with her?"

"I don't know—that's what I want to know. You know I want you. You know when you kiss me, you nearly kill me, but I don't know." Ruth frowned as she tried to straighten things out in her own mind.

"What do you want to know?" Ruth hesitated. "I... oh, I... I don't know. Let's go home, Tommy."

The canary was still safe.... Ruth returned to her own home—Tommy to his.

The persistent Tommy was over to the Harper home again in the morning. Ruth and Tommy sat on the back porch in the hammock.

Ruth pushed with her feet and the hammock began to swing slowly. She closed her eyes dreamily. "Oh, it's nice to have you here like this, just comfortable and quiet."

Tommy grimaced. "I don't want to be comfortable and quiet. I can't be when I'm around you and you know I can't. Come over here."

He pulled her towards him. "Why, Tommy, Hannah's right in there, don't be silly," Ruth drew away.

"She's on the other side of the house. I hear her beating a rug or something. I've been here twenty minutes this morning and I haven't had a kiss."

"Not here, I tell you, Tommy."

Ignoring her, Tommy pulled her to her feet and crushed her to him. Long, passionately, their lips clung together. Ruth pulled away, for Doctor Davidge had come to the back porch.

The doctor spoke first. "Well, Ruth, are you the only one of the family around this morning, huh?"

"Yes, Doctor. Dan. Doctor, do you know Tommy Harrow?"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

SUBSCRIBE TO THE FREE PRESS

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

As We See It

SENATOR DICKINSON

Elsewhere in this issue is a report by the children's bureau of the United States Department of Labor stating that one-fifth of the nation's children are showing effects of poor nutrition, inadequate housing and lack of medical care because of the depression.

Yet Senator L. J. Dickinson of Iowa had the ineptitude and the heartlessness not long ago to say on the floor of the United States Senate that the depression was a good thing for America. Of all the half baked Republican excuses for 12 years of mismanagement, graft and corruption, that was the worst.

The sooner voters of Iowa realize they MUST defeat Senator Dickinson in 1936 the better for this great state. Iowa has sent some great Republicans to Congress. Senator Dickinson is not representative of Iowa Republicans. The tragedy of the thing is that Republicans turned down men like Judge Kenyon to push forward men like Senator Dickinson.

If the Republicans hope to have any chance at all to win the 1936 Senatorial election they had better discard Senator Dickinson as a candidate. They would be well advised to begin grooming a man with true Republican ideals for the 1936 Senatorial race. Whether they do this or not is a test of the Republican party in Iowa. If the party wants to resurrect and revivify the working, practical ideals of Abraham Lincoln and discard the fallacies of the last three Republican presidents it will not nominate Senator Dickinson in 1936.

BIG BUSINESS BOSH

The Chicago Tribune, high apostle of big business, editorially derides the municipally owned street railway system of Detroit. From its editorial, one would wonder if the Tribune knows the city of Detroit also operates bus lines.

Because Detroit lost \$44,000 on its transportation system in June, the Tribune concludes such public ownership is worthless.

"It is wrong to tax the whole community to amuse a minority of socialistically minded politicians," states the Tribune which also claims that tax revenue needed for schools, police and fire departments ought not be dissipated in operating street cars.

The Chicago newspaper's argument may be specious, but it is not founded on fact. Nor on true reasoning.

In the first place it has been said that Detroit paid too much to the private monopoly which formerly controlled its street cars when the system became municipal property. It is hard to break even on an overloaded investment.

But more important has been the excellent transportation service given by Detroit at low cost to car and bus riders. It is far superior to Chicago's hodge podge of slow surface cars and bus lines which are under private ownership. Detroit's transportation needs, finances and size have not been such as to warrant an elevated line like Chicago's. But if and when Detroit gets rapid transit via subway, elevated lines or other means, there is little doubt it will excel Chicago's "L."

Detroit's municipal ownership has meant millions of savings to hundreds of thousands who use Detroit's city transportation.

For years Detroit's carfare has been six cents. As an experiment it was cut temporarily to five cents, but this was cancelled when the patronage increase did not justify it. In place of six cent fare, a private monopoly would probably have been charging seven or eight—perhaps ten cents. Hundreds of thousands ride the Detroit street cars daily, and a one-cent saving in fare means a saving of \$1,000 for every hundred thousand car riders. If Detroit taxpayers have to pay \$44,000 to the city's carlines for June, they will get back hundreds of thousands

of dollars in fare savings.

As for "socialistically minded politicians," United States Senator Couzens was one of the moving spirits when Detroit wrested its carlines from monopoly. Neither he nor any of his associates in that venture were trying to amuse themselves. They were seeking lasting public benefit and they got it despite the carping criticism of the Chicago Tribune.

Incidentally the Tribune tried an experiment for private capital in Detroit a few years ago when it attempted to operate a newspaper at profit in the Michigan metropolis. The Tribune's subsidiary paper finally left Detroit very suddenly with one day's notice and a substantial loss for the Tribune. Before the Tribune's Detroit paper ceased business, however, its readers were treated to one of the sorriest exhibitions of journalism in the United States. Does the Tribune think it wrong to tax readers and advertisers of its New York and Chicago newspapers to pay for its amusement in Detroit?

JEWISH BOY MAKES GOOD

Even if the Jews had not made high cultural contributions to the world; even if they had not enriched humanity in art and finance, the existence of the race would have been richly justified by the behavior of a Jewish gentleman in the Hollywood Arena recently.

The incident to which we refer was when Al Jolson, Jewish comedian, hit Walter Winchell forcibly in the eye.

Now, Walter Winchell may be a very estimable young man in private life. He may love his mother, be kind to animals and feed pigeons in public squares.

But 90 per cent of those who have listened to him on the radio, vomiting forth vitriolic scandal through his nose, have experienced an almost irresistible impulse to do what Mr. Jolson appears to have enjoyed doing.

Winchell and those of his type are fungi typical of metropolitan growth. Their smartness, their cynicism and their erotic gossip may be suited to and relished among the sophisticates of a great city's gilded gutters.

New York's scandal newspapers are welcome to Winchell.

But when a fellow of his type gets his outpourings of inconsequential filth printed in large and small newspapers of other cities, it's time to do something. It may be added that the publishers of these newspapers care nothing about the mental health of most of their readers and their readers' children who may read such scummy stuff as long as the newspapers get a few more moron readers.

Winchell's tarnished viewpoints and diseased mental habits eat into every town in the country. He is a corroding and degrading influence helped along by thoughtless or unscrupulous newspaper owners and radio advertisers. Those who know that fact will take a personal if immoral satisfaction in the vicarious thumping administered to him by Al Jolson.

DAUGHTERS AND DADS

After being kicked about the house as a necessary evil for a long time, father is coming into his own. At the recent meeting of 500 scientists in Chicago, father was given honorable mention as a judge whose opinion in matrimonial affairs was worthy of real consideration.

Mostly father is not consulted when the daughter of the house decides to marry. His opinion if listened to at all is overruled by mother. But this is all wrong, according to the scientists.

But after studying intensively 500 marriages the scientists found father's guidance the best in choosing a mate. They learned that when father objected to a marriage, it almost invariably proved a failure.

Well, the old man, ought to know more about daughter's suitor than mother. Father is used to measuring men, determining "square guys," and analyzing fourflushers. Mother is often more guided by emotion than by fact. She's often susceptible to flattery. Too often daughters of today keep plenty from their dads. They think they are fooling father. Actually, the old man is sitting back knowing all about daughter's cocktail parties, sometimes breaking his heart with silence for fear of alienating his daughter's love.

What some fathers should do is to try to reason with their daughters and if that fails, give the young brats a good spanking.

BANK EVILS

It is twilight for the reckless, selfish banker. His day is passing. Almost past. He ruled the roost while America's speculative frenzy was on, but we are getting back to fundamentals again.

The ruthless banker who tossed away other people's fortunes with abandon and often with sanction of the law is due for a reckoning. Our new banking law although faulty in some respects have started the reformation.

These modern pirates who gathered large fortunes at the expense of innocent depositors could not go on. They wrecked their own skin game by their disregard of consequences.

What's coming? No one can tell. We may have a nationalized bank system. Some economists say President Roosevelt missed his greatest chance for lasting fame when he didn't nationalize all banks after the bank crisis which marked his inauguration. But American bankers can escape this seizure of their businesses if they have honesty, courage and intelligence enough to change their system while there is time.

They must reform or perish.

CHILD LABOR KNOCKED AGAIN

The adoption of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution by Illinois and Oklahoma brings the number of States which have approved it up to fifteen.

With the prohibition of children under 16 from employment in the cotton textile industry, included in that industry's fair competition code and scheduled to go into other industrial codes, plus the continuing adoption by the States of the Child Labor Amendment, the outlook for the entire elimination of child labor in the near future is encouraging.

And it is indeed high time that the ban on child labor be extended to every State and Territory. Children are worth too much to our future citizenship to have their lives shrivelled and dwarfed for the benefit of employers who worship profits as their god regardless of the price paid by child workers.

June is the month when college men are sent out to find a place for themselves where there are so few places, when big business men get fancy honorary degrees from colleges that kowtow to wealth.

Florence, Alabama, voted on June 30th, by a majority of 919 to 62, in favor of municipal ownership.

Our Platform For The People is:

1. Less taxation.
2. Fewer State Commissions.
3. Universal school books.
4. Equity for farmers.
5. Lower freight rates.
6. Return of river transportation.
7. A cleanup of some state institutions.
8. More efficiency in public offices.

MID WEST FREE PRESS

Established 1930

J. R. CONNOR, Jr., Editor

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

General Features and Hints for Women

USE PLENTY OF BEANS IN LOW COST DIETS WITH FOOD VALUE

Family Food Guide To Low Cost Balanced Diet

Every Meal — Milk for Children, Bread for All	Two to four times a week—
Cereal in porridge or pudding	Potatoes for all
Potatoes	Tomatoes (or oranges) for children
A green or yellow vegetable	A fruit or additional vegetable
Milk for all	

When nutritionists are planning low-cost diets, they always put in plenty of beans. Use dried beans or dried peas two to four times a week, advises the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, in its "Family food guide to low-cost diets." That, of course, is on the assumption that there will be a limited supply of other foods. Beans are very cheap and very filling—but, more than that, they have very special values which may be lacking when other foods are out of reach. This is true of beans of all kinds, peas of all kinds—in fact, of all the legumes, or edible plants belonging to the pulse family.

Probably the most important substance in beans and peas is their protein. Most vegetables are not remarkable for their protein content. The legumes, however, not only have a great deal of it, but they have a kind more nearly like the proteins of milk, cheese, eggs, lean meat, or other animal foods than have other vegetables. Baked beans, for example, or bean soup, or plain boiled beans fill the gap rather better than most other cheap dishes.

The calcium and vitamin B content of the dried legumes is also good, and they have more fat than most vegetables, as well as more protein. It is not hard to see, then, why they are important when other, more expensive foods are out of reach. They are an energy-yielding, and a building food, with some protective value—thus are many sided, though not by any means complete in nutritive values, they have bulk, and "stick to the ribs."

Usually Cheap

Dried beans or peas of almost any kind are usually cheap. These white pea-beans are our biggest bean crop, as a rule, and most of them are grown in Michigan and New York. But there are also the little brownish-pink speckled Mexican variety, Pinto beans, grown extensively in Colorado and the Southwestern States; the Great Northern beans of the Northwestern states, a little white variety

ARTIFICIAL WATERING HELPS But Be Sure to Soak Ground Thoroughly, Volz Urges

Does artificial watering with the hose help the flower garden, the vegetable garden or lawn?

In four years out of five it will pay the gardener in Iowa to water artificially, in the belief of E. C. Volz, of Iowa State College, providing the gardener understands the water requirements of plants. Most people, he says, lack sufficient patience to really do an adequate job of watering. The ground should be soaked for 4 to 6 inches deep. This cannot be done by sprinkling a few minutes in one spot. Instead, water must be applied to one spot for 2 hours or more, as a rule.

If the ground is thoroughly wet down for 4 to 6 inches, then it will not need to be watered again for 10 days or 2 weeks.

Late afternoon and evening is a good time to water the garden. During the hot part of the day much of the water would be lost by evaporation.

much like the navy bean; Lima beans, which come chiefly from California; and black-eyed peas, which take the place of navy beans in the South, and are more abundant, because they are the fruit of a crop grown chiefly for fertilizer and forage.

Dried beans and dried peas may be used interchangeably in most recipes, though the cooking time varies with the different kinds. Canned, cooked beans are a substitute which saves both time and fuel. They need only to be heated, and are also cheap.

Beans, salt pork and onions are the usual combination in bean dishes, but this can be varied by adding tomato sauce. Then there are such excellent dishes as scalloped beans, with or without tomatoes, and the mixture of rice and black-eyed peas known as Hopping John. A good salad, or a good sandwich may be made of cooked dried beans and shredded cabbage or carrots, with onion. Or cooked, mashed beans, seasoned with salt pork and onions, may be molded into cakes and browned in fat like potato cakes.

Laundry Lessons



CARE OF KNITTED THINGS

KNITTED garments made of silk, wool and rayon demand special attention in washing in order to prevent stretching or shrinking. The following suggestions are offered as a guide to the safe washing of such garments:

1. Prepare tepid or cool suds, using mild, pure, white soap or flakes. Take no chances on home-made soap. A little borax will soften very hard water.

2. Put garment in suds and wash quickly by gently swirling around and squeezing suds through it. Do not rub. A second suds may be used if the garment is badly soiled.

3. Squeeze suds out, without wringing, and put garment through several lukewarm rinsings. Squeeze as dry as possible with out twisting, and place on flat surface or hang evenly over line to dry. Lingerie may be handled in latter way, but sweaters should be spread on dry towel and pulled into shape according to original measurements taken before washing. For best results, fill sleeves with cheese-cloth and put another towel between front and back of garment. When contrasting colors are present, remove all moisture possible to prevent dye from spreading. Leave in warm (not hot) place until dry.

Cook Apples Slowly For Better Canning

By Miriam E. Lowenberg
(Foods and Nutrition Department,
Iowa State College)

Summer apples are like perishable berries, cherries and summer peaches—if you have more than you can use fresh, the only way to save them for use several weeks or months later is to can them.

Yellow transparent and Duchess are the two most common varieties of summer apples, and both of these make very delicious sauce. If these are canned now, they will make a most pleasing dish to accompany meat or to use as a dessert at almost any meal next winter.

Cook apples slowly because the sauce will scorch easily. Add only water to prevent scorching. When the apples are well cooked and soft, add just enough sugar to sweeten. The amount of sugar will depend on the acidity of the fruit and will vary from one-third to one-fourth as much sugar as fruit.

Many people prefer a smooth sauce which may be obtained by beating it with an egg whip or by straining it. If one prefers more flavor than may be obtained from the apples and sugar alone, add any of the following: The juice of one medium orange; the juice of a medium lemon; the grated rind of $\frac{1}{2}$ orange or 1 lemon may be added with the juice of either; a slice of canned pineapple; a sprig of garden mint may be cooked with the sauce and removed just before canning; or a stick of cinnamon may be cooked with the sauce.

As a rule only one of these flavors should be added. The seasoning should enhance and not mask the principal flavor.

After the fruit is cooked, pack it in hot sterilized jars, seal and store.

Summer apples may be baked whole with the skins on and canned. Prepared in this manner, apples are tightly packed in a shallow baking pan and well spread with sugar. As soon as they are cooked, pack in hot jars and seal as with sauce. The cores need not be removed until the apples are served. Spicy crab apples when canned in this way are delicious served with meat.

Banana Sandwich

Cut the bananas into long thin strips. Soak in lemon juice for fifteen minutes. Place on thinly sliced bread; spread with mayonnaise. Cover with chopped almonds and another thin buttered slice of bread.

Mrs. E. H.,
Freeport, Ill.

Scores Success



Miss Corry Bell, a Pennsylvania girl who went to Spain when quite young. She has become the rage in Madrid, where she is recognized as a leading actress.



GINGHAM

Is a 1933

Fabric Pet!

GINGHAM old-fashioned? No, indeed! 1933 hails it as one of her leading fabrics... and smart women are adopting it in lovely colorful plaids for daytime and sports frocks, and for distinguished little ensembles for wear to town and to business. Next we'll be seeing it again in the formal mode—it made a big hit for party frocks last season, you'll remember.

Great vivid plaids—amusing

small checks—fine line effects in tissue gingham—these are some of the favored types with women who have always adored gingham and rejoice that it's back in the mode. The frock sketched is one of the popular daytime types—it's developed in gingham with lots of crisp fresh white organdy for trimming. (McCall 7397). (By courtesy of The McCall Company).



Paint Your Way Back to Prosperity

By KENT BAKER

BEFORE Lucille entered business, Buford street was lined with faded, rain-streaked shops and restaurants showing the effects of three years' depression. But Lucille felt what was lacking. To the wonderment of the remaining owners, she took over a dismal restaurant from a proprietor who felt that business would never return.

Beginning with its drab front, the dingy brick was painted with gleaming oyster white. The door proved inviting, coated a fresh sea-green. Moulding around the front window was painted the same green tone.

"That," thought Lucille, "will rest their eyes from these other shabby, unsightly buildings."

Inside the shop the floor was given a spatter dash finish, for Lucille knew that crumbs were not nearly so evident against an attractive speckled finish. Black was used as the ground coat, then gray, jade and vermilion were spattered on by striking the brush sharply against a stick.

But before the floor was refinished the walls and ceiling were done. The lower half of the wall was given several coats of cool, gray green, while the upper wall and ceiling became a soft cream.

Above the green dado a border of conventionalized flowers added charm.

To hide the heated-looking kitchen, wooden screens decorated with painted fruit clusters formed engaging entrances.

The tea room was furnished with darkly lacquered chairs and tables—these wouldn't scratch or show wear easily. Gayly colored volles were placed as back covers for the chairs.

The floor of the front window was coated with light varnish, and plants with rich foliage lent a feeling of coolness to the interior.

Glass shades for the lights were softened with rich cream paint, then four-cornered with lines of enameled black. Yellow chintz curtains and dailly, fresh flowers were the last touch. Lucille's restaurant was at last completed.

It was restful and delightful, inside and out. Besides, it presaged the prosperity soon to come. Customers flocked in, and it wasn't long before the envious keepers of the other shops followed Lucille's example.

Lucille knew that painting is not costly—rather that it is costly not to paint. New paint will prove an investment that pays well. So paint to prosperity! Do it now!

TELEPHONE GANG KEEPS RATES HIGH BY SMART "BOOKKEEPING"

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

By C. C. TODD

Reduction of telephone rates is fertile field for the "new deal" to work in.

Prospering in the easy-going days of the nineteen-twenties without government intervention, never having been disciplined, and having had the forces of Wall Street concentrate within its system, the Bell System established the present schedule of rates and created a politico-financial oligarchy to insure the monopoly by the formation of interlocking directorates.

Dominated by the Rockefeller, Morgan, and other powerful financial interests, the Board of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, parent head of the Bell System, is composed of eighteen men whose names represent power in the financial world, and is the most formidable combination in existence. The vast majority of these men were elected during the last ten years and know little about operating the telephone.

The list of this directorate includes the following names: Winthrop W. Aldrich, brother-in-law of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Chairman of Chase National Bank—popularly known as Rockefeller's bank; George F. Baker, head of the First National Bank of New York; John W. Davis, counsel for the House of Morgan and once Democratic nominee for President; Walter S. Gifford, head of the Bell System and director in the First National Bank of New York and the U. S. Steel Corporation; David F. Houston, former Cabinet official; Hale Holden, Chairman of Southern Pacific Railroad Company; Myron C. Taylor, of United States Steel fame; and Daniel Willard, president of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The A. T. & T. just one of many instances of the Bell's amalgamation with other powerful interests. The Western Electric Company and each of the twenty-four associated companies in the Bell System has its own Board of Directors composed of financial tycoons who, for the most part, reside in the area in which the particular company operates. This plan coupled with the fact that telephone executives sit on the boards of the principal banks in the country, complete the Bell's protective net-work.

In his testimony before the Senate Interstate Commerce Commission, January 29, 1930, President Gifford of the A. T. & T. named the members of the Western Electric Company's imposing Board and admitted that some of them serve without pay.

Trust's Subtle Plan

While this amalgamation with the chief money powers of the country, a part of the telephone trust's subtle plan to thwart regulation, may be accepted as a part of the American code, it is its relation to rates and operating results that I wish to discuss.

The Bell System has diligently attempted to convince the people that its earnings are small; that it has no wish to make big profits; that its dividends go to needy women and children; that its corporate arrangement was benignly devised to furnish the best possible telephone service at the least cost; and that all its acts are performed with an eye single to the public weal.

However, its record does not tally with these noble professions.

The general plan of the Bell System's corporate set-up is a matter of public knowledge; but the vast majority of people know nothing about its inter-company workings.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company is the giant holding company of all time. This company owns all the common stock of the principal Associated Bell Operating Companies; it owns either a controlling or substantial interest in the few remaining ones; it owns over 98 per cent of the stock of the Western Electric

Company, and over 24 per cent of the stock of the Bell Telephone Company of Canada; and its own outright numerous other companies involved in the system as a whole.

Taking the Associated Bell operating companies as a group, the A. T. & T. owns 93 per cent of their common stock. And, by reason of owning the Western Electric Company, it automatically owns the Electrical Research Products Company and the Teletype Corporation.

The A. T. & T. and Bell System are regarded as the same, but it is necessary to regard the A. T. & T. the distinct, individual corporation, which it is, for the purposes of this article. The vital public telephone statistics used to show that telephone earnings are yearly uniform concerning the A. T. & T. Company, and not the system.

The A. T. & T. as owner or principal stockholder of the associated and subsidiary companies, gets its earnings mainly from the dividends on their stock. These companies seldom distribute all the net income which they earn in a year. By failing to include this undistributed surplus in which the equity is almost entire, the A. T. & T. can make its earnings show precisely what it wants them to show, i. e. due to "fair" rates and a conservative financial policy it earns about \$11 per share per annum on the average number of its outstanding shares.

During the eight-year period, 1929 to 1927, inclusive, the reported net income of the A. T. & T. ranged from \$11.10 to \$11.95 per share; and for 1928, 1929, and 1930, the official result was \$12.11, \$12.67, and \$10.44 per share for the respective years.

Not the Whole Story

These figures do not tell the whole story. The reported figure for 1927 does not, for instance, include all the income received in that year from the Western

Electric Company; and in no case do the figures for those eleven years include the undistributed net income of the associated operating companies or the Western Electric, the Bell of Canada, and other subsidiary companies.

To show the effect of these omissions, some comparisons are given.

Including the income received from the Western Electric Company and the amounts left with the associated companies as surplus, the average per share net earnings of the A. T. & T. were:

1925	-----	\$13.05
1926	-----	13.88
1927	-----	18.20
1928	-----	14.84
1929	-----	15.34
1930	-----	11.62

Publicity figures for the same period were:

1925	-----	\$11.79
1926	-----	11.95
1927	-----	11.76
1928	-----	12.11
1929	-----	12.67
1930	-----	10.44

The amount of undistributed net income of the associated companies can be determined from the published balance sheets of the Bell System; but the undistributed income of the Western Electric, the Bell of Canada and other subsidiaries cannot be discovered.

In 1927 the Western Electric Company furnished an example of what can be done in this complex Bell organization. Out of its accumulated earnings of former years, the Western Electric Company paid the A. T. & T. a little extra dividend.

Queer Bookkeeping

The amount was exactly \$47,938,865. And it was kept out of the A. T. & T.'s income account by the perfectly simple process of adding it to surplus. To have let this item follow the usual course, and be treated the way the A. T. & T. says it

treats dividends received from subsidiary companies, would have failed to keep the earnings curve steady.

This extra dividend and \$22,423,000 undistributed profits of the Associated Companies in that year make a total of over \$70,000,000 that was not included in the income upon which the A. T. & T. figured its 1927 net earnings and found the average to be \$11.76 per share.

From 1912 through 1919 the A. T. & T. reported its earnings at the rate of about \$10 per share per annum. To be more exact, the figures range from \$9.38 to \$10.05. But the company specifically stated, in its annual report for 1920, that its interest in the accumulated undistributed profits of the Associated Companies was equivalent to \$67 per share of its capital stock. And in the same paragraph (page 11), it admitted that the book value of its stock, including this interest, was \$202 per share.

The question is, should a public utility be allowed to hide its profits year after year and then demand a "fair return" on huge properties acquired with excess earnings.

For the purposes of accounting, the Bell System is a handy vehicle. Excess earnings are dumped into it (as in 1927) and enormous amounts are taken away from it.

Tricks with Figures

Out of the System's net income for 1930 there was a balance of \$45,030,763 available for surplus; but instead of the surplus account showing an increase in that year, it decreased \$33,422,599.

This is equivalent to a decrease of \$78,443,362; and the only suggestion as to what might have happened is contained in the usual footnote on the balance sheet in the annual report . . . which explains that all intangible assets carried in the accounts of Bell System companies are

(Continued from page eight)

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TELEPHONE GANG KEEPS RATES HIGH BY SMART "BOOKKEEPING"

(Continued from page seven)

excluded from the Bell System balance sheet through a corresponding reduction in the surplus.

The baffling and intricate corporate arrangement of the Bell System permits it to juggle its accounts, use two sets of figures, and produce any result it desires. The Telephone monopoly will resort to any sham or subterfuge to gain an advantage as is clearly shown by its record during the gaudy years of the post-war period when it was boosting its rates to their present level. And it is quite natural to assume that it would adopt the same or even more violent means to preserve these rates.

There is grave suspicion that the decline in the Bell's net income for 1930, 1931, and 1932 is due as much to bookkeeping and changed accounting methods as to the loss of revenue sustained by reason of public inability to pay prosperity prices for telephone service.

Where Did Money Go?

Telephone operating revenues of 1930, the first of these years, reached the highest peak in the history of the Bell System. Non-operating revenues also showed a healthy advance over the previous year. But in spite of increased earnings and the enforcement of a strict policy of retrenchment which resulted in wage cuts and a reduction of 39,700 in the total number of employees, the net income for the year was \$15,400,000 less than in 1929.

Expenses increased out of all proportion to the growth in revenues. Current maintenance, the chief factor of which is compensation of employees soonest affected by operating economies, increased \$11,358,000. General expenses, which include salaries of the top-hat fellows, did not go down but rose \$8,978,000, and depreciation expense increased \$18,000,000.

Payroll Cuts

A slight change in the accounting practices of the Bell System can make a tremendous difference in operating results within a short time. And the opportunities for making changes are as abundant, particularly with regard to the construction, removal, and maintenance of plant.

If it is decided to boost the maintenance figures with the cost of minor additions to property, and if it is deemed advisable, for some reason, to ease up on the reserve for depreciation and soak maintenance with the cost of removing certain obsolete plant—well, it just doesn't matter how much the payroll is cut, the expense curve can be maintained, or moved up.

Moreover, salaries and expenses of supervising forces are distributed on an arbitrary basis—to the accounts affected by the labor costs in a given area, and these distributions can be changed overnight to divert the expense from one account to another and serve any purpose that might be invented.

Varying Expenses

And the depreciation expense, with its many angles and variations, offers prodigious opportunity for "throwing" net income. This expense accrues on both new and obsolete plant as long as the plant remains in the investment account on the books; and delay in reporting the removal or abandonment of telephone property, involving as it does, double depression charges, can be willful to such extent as to make the expense account vary enormously.

Going further into telephone earnings of the depression period it is found that the System's total operating revenues for 1931, while somewhat under 1930, remained above the billion-dollar mark and exceeded the total of 1929. Operating expenses, also—except depreciation—decreased in 1931.

But the most of this reduction is shown in the Traffic Department where the big

element of expense is operators' pay. Here, wage cuts and drastic economy measures produced a decrease of over \$25,000,000 during the year. But the same drastic economy program effected a reduction of only \$14,000,000 in current maintenance. And depreciation expense increased \$10,000,000 over 1930.

Non-operating revenues, which include dividends received from the Western Electric, the Bell of Canada and other subsidiary companies, decreased \$11,000,000 in 1931. But this non-operating revenue account reflects only the dividends actually received from these companies, and there is no way of determining whether they distributed all their earnings of this year or not.

The official report for 1931 shows a net profit of \$193,000,000; the A. T. & T.'s equity in this amount was \$9.56 per share on the average number of its shares.

Came 1932, with its worse times, and ribald agitation for lower telephone rates.

Fought Out Rates

The people were indignant over the fact that the A. T. & T. was handing out a \$42,000,000 dividend every three months to the privileged few and was refusing at the same time their demand for lower rates.

The foxy old "Bell" had no notion of sacrificing any part of the rates established by fooling the people with propaganda, elaborate balance-sheets, and high-priced arguments during prosperous times.

Operating results—so far as mere figures are concerned—do not interfere with the payment of dividends as long as the money lasts. And "Bell" launched into 1932 with a cash reserve of \$289,000,000. With this healthy margin, and the amount of cash available from the current receipts of such a mighty going concern, dividends could be maintained for many years, even if a part of them had to be charged against surplus.

So the Bell dressed itself in sackcloth and ashes (but kept up the dividends) and turned out a report which shows that its net earnings for 1932 were \$5.96 per share on the average number of A. T. & T. shares.

Rate Raising Orgy

The report points out that the net earnings for the year were at the rate of 3.9 per cent on the cost of plant and other assets. (The Bell System always insists that it earns far less than what is considered a fair return.)

The assets on which the rate of 3.9 per cent was arrived at amount to nearly five billion dollars and include interest-bearing investments aggregating \$447,000,000 and the total cost of a plant that has depreciated \$820,000,000. Eliminate these self-supporting investments and the depreciated portion of plant, and the reported net earnings for 1932 were at the rate of 5.3 per cent on the balance.

In its wild orgy of rate-raising during the nineteen-twenties the Bell System not only refused to deduct depreciation from its capitalization figures for purposes of rate-making but contended for a "fair return" on a replacement value that was usually about 35 per cent higher than the original cost of its plant. In the celebrated Chicago rate case the amount of depreciation included in the company's investment figures was \$45,000,000. And the Inter-

state Commerce Commission ruled, in 1929, that the major portion of this amount must be deducted.

However, the System suffered a big decline in telephone operating revenues in 1932, and the Western Electric, by maintaining a topheavy organization to make talking picture machines, registered a net loss of \$12,000,000. (When the Western Electric and other A. T. & T. subsidiaries earn excess profits, nobody knows anything about the fact; but when they lose money, all the world hears the story.) But a comparison of 1932 telephone operations with those of 1929 is interesting.

I have selected 1929 because the number of Bell employees in that year was far greater than the number in any other year, and because wage and material prices were then at their peak. In all previous years, the number of employees increased rapidly; and since 1929, the number decreased at a rate that is amazing.

Increased Unemployment

It is interesting to note that, at December 31, 1932, the System had 13,300 fewer employees than it had at December 31, 1929. And from the end of 1929 to the end of 1932, the number of employees decreased 97,688. (These figures concern telephone employees only, and do not include reductions in the Western Electric forces.)

But compared with the Big Bull year 1929, Bell earnings and expenses for 1932 increased or decreased as follows: Operating revenues fell \$114,440,000; non-operating revenues (which include dividends received from those companies whose earnings cannot be discovered) decreased

\$26,249,000; traffic expenses—mostly operators' salaries—went down \$61,726,000; general expenses, which include salaries of executives, went up \$3,438,000; depreciation expense increased \$17,000,000, and current maintenance, in spite of reduced forces, drastic pay cuts and cheap material, decreased only \$19,271,000.

That the decrease in current maintenance should have been at least \$45,000,000, instead of 19 million, is strongly indicated (and I think proved) by the following facts: The 97,688 reduction in the total number of telephone employees since 1929 must have decreased the number in the maintenance force by many thousands; wage cuts enforced on the remaining number were severe; and prices of material probably were never lower than in 1932.

In the absence, however, of definite figures and percentages produced by these changes, let's assume that the force was not reduced at all but remained the same that it was in 1929. Then, apply a flat 25 per cent cut to wages, material, and other items which compose the maintenance cost, and this expense for 1932 would have been \$44,900,000 less than it was for 1929.

But 25 per cent is an absurdly low figure to use in estimating the decreased cost of maintenance for the year in question. If the full effect of reduced forces, lower wages and cheaper materials were known, there is no doubt that the actual figure would be close to 40 per cent. But if the maintenance cost for 1932 had shown a decrease of even 25 per cent from 1929, the System's net income for the worst depression year in history would have been \$25,000,000 more than reported.

NOT ALL OF THEM ARE SUCKERS

False Reports On Prosperity Fooled Investors

The Senate Committee on Banking and Currency has reported that about \$25,000,000,000 has been taken from the public in the past ten years by the sale of fraudulent and worthless securities.

At first glance one would be inclined to think that this much had been lifted from the "sucker public" by the bulls and bears of Wall Street, whose "get the money" ethics are about on the par with those of Will Hays.

Retrospection shows conclusively, however, that those who parted with this money were not all suckers, in spite of Herbert Hoover's expressed belief that they are all idiots. Many of the 17,000,000 investors who lost all in the Hoover Stock Market Crash of 1929 were victims of their government's dishonesty.

Long after the market was way above any safe or sane level—long after it became apparent that those then "in" or "long" were holding paper worth far less than they paid for it, our President (Mr. Coolidge) and our Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Mellon) issued statements which gave forth a new feeling of confidence to those who believed our public servants were honest.

Both Mr. Coolidge and Mr. Mellon knew their optimistic pronouncements were false. They knew the market was way above a safe level. They knew that when the sucker public stopped responding to their market-rigged official statements, which were heralded far and wide by the press (subsidized and others), there would be a crash with great injury to all business, sound and stable.

President Hoover was warned in April, 1929, six months before the crash, by one of the nation's leading economists that his continuance of the Coolidge policies would bring a tremendous crash of stock values—with great injury to business, to his ad-

ministration and with widespread unemployment.

We leave it to our readers to judge how near the former Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee (Robert L. Owen) came to hitting the nail on the head in April of 1929.

Less pardonable, if you can imagine such, as this Presidential rigging of the market, was the sandbagging of national banks by the Treasury Department into purchasing obviously worthless South American bonds on which the House of Morgan was drawing huge commissions.

That Mellon knew these bonds were worthless, is attested by the fact that he had to get the State Department (in the case of Peru) to club that government into overbonding itself, and he had to get the Department of Commerce to issue false reports regarding conditions in Peru to fool the American investors.

Charles E. Mitchell, indicted head of the National City Bank, not long ago told the Senate Banking Committee that his company knew these bonds were worthless, when they were selling them to the public, aided and abetted by dishonest and corrupt Treasury and Commerce Departments.

President Roosevelt's NEW DEAL cannot be put into effect 100 per cent until those guilty of betraying the confidence which the American people used to have in their government are locked up in a Federal penitentiary and the key thrown away.

Millionaires are under the impression that you can't put a million dollars in jail. Until we do start putting millions into jail they will continue to consider themselves exempt from our criminal laws (as they have been in the past) and go into robbing the public on a bigger scale than ever. — From Plain Talk Magazine.

AMERICANS

By WILLIAM ALLEN WARD

Lincoln . . . melancholy . . . sad eyed,
he freed slaves from chains of bondage.
Harding . . . to whom the presidential
chair was auctioned much like an antique
. . . cigar smoker . . . golf player
. . . church member . . . a name hard
for future school children to remember.
Hoover . . . the forgotten man.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

SPY SYSTEM OF THE STEEL TRUST

From Common Sense Magazine
(By Permission)

By HORACE B. DAVIS

Under Roosevelt's Industrial Recovery program, what is going to be the relation of employer and employee? One organization devoting its activities to this problem has already announced its affiliation with the Sherman Corporation, notorious strike-breaking, union-wrecking agency. A later report states that Edward F. McGrady, assistant administrator in the National Recovery Administration, is going to make an issue of the employers' vicious spy system. What the little-known Spy System is and how it has operated in the steel industry, is shown in this amazing account by the author of "Labor and Steel."

How would you like to feel that you are being spied on? Not once in a while, or when you were at work, but continuously, even in your home? How would you like to feel that some chance remark, it may be quite innocent, would cost you your job if reported back to your boss; and that your boss was keeping men on his payroll for the sole purpose of intercepting such remarks? How would you enjoy it, if you felt that the central pivot of your family's living standard in normal times—your rate of wages—could not safely be discussed with any other man who worked for your employer?

Employees of the United States Steel Corporation, the world's largest steel company, are in exactly this position.

Minor officials of the steel companies will sometimes tell you that the companies do not need to employ spies in "normal" times, that is, times between strikes. It is true that there are a certain number of workers who try to curry favor with the boss by reporting to him little things that happen. Children call such an individual a tattletale. The workers, for whom such action may have serious consequences, have invented their own term for this kind of man. They call him a "snitch-baby."

But the big steel companies do not depend on "snitch-babies" alone, even in times of industrial "peace." They have their own spy system, with their central offices controlling dozens if not hundreds of operatives. Each steel company has its own espionage system, and each guards its spies with the greatest care from the others. Occasionally they exchange information.

Here is the way the system of the United States Steel Corporation works. Each of the subsidiaries has its own spy system, which employs its own staff, and these subsidiaries exchange information with each other. Pentecost Mitchell, vice-president of the Oliver Iron Mining Company, directs the United States Steel Corporation's work on the iron range in Minnesota, or did in 1928. W. L. Furbushaw of Chicago, ex-army officer and red-baiter, covers the plants of the Illinois Steel Company, another subsidiary. George Ruch, with offices in Pittsburgh, has handled the spy work in the corporation's coal mines since 1923. Before that he worked for the United States Department of Justice; in 1922 he collected much of the information on which Attorney-General Harry Daugherty based the issuance of his famous injunction, in the railroad shopmen's strike. Ruch is "assistant to the president" of another subsidiary, the H. C. Frick Coal and Coke Company.

The man with the biggest office of all the head spies is Charles W. Tuttle of the Carnegie Steel Company, who has four big rooms in the office buildings which also houses the company's other executive offices. Tuttle has been with the Carnegie Steel Company for years. He rather seems to enjoy his job of corrupting workers and paying them to betray their fellows.

Worker Spies

It is, of course, among the workers that most of the spies are recruited. The methods of getting mill spies vary with the situation. In the mills the most likely

prospects are carefully observed and investigated as to their income, expenditures, family conditions, and so on. Sometimes the preliminary study occupies several weeks. Then the individual is approached with the offer of extra money and the certainty of a job. Or, if he is having financial trouble, the man may be fired and then approached with the offer of reinstatement at higher pay. The prospect is told that his danger will be slight, since he will send in his reports signed only by a number or by a fictitious name.

But while mill spies are useful in betraying individual workers and the day-to-day doings of any organizations on which the company may desire information, the company also wants inside data about working-class groups, especially unions. In getting officers and other leaders of these organizations, the steel Judases exercise much more caution, especially in the manner of making the approach. For example, one organizer was walking along the street in Pittsburgh when a car drove up to the curb beside him and the occupant hailed him and made him an offer. The organizer took the license number of the auto but it proved to belong to a Rent-a-Car agency, and he never knew just who had been after him.

The worker spies, or "inside men," do not, of course, report direct to Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Furbushaw, Mr. Ruch, or Mr. Tuttle. They mail their reports to a post-office box number, or report verbally to the steel company's "outside man," an intermediary who immediately passes on the information to his superior. The boxes are rented under assumed names and are used also for the receipt of radical and labor publications. Occasionally, when the head spies feel that maybe they themselves are being spied on, they change both the name and the number of the box. Mr. Tuttle rents several boxes. In one, box 134, he has been accustomed to receive Carnegie Steel Company spy reports and also radical publications sent to the fictitious name of Ivan Bezick. The spy reports are all typed—this job alone keeps two stenographers busy continuously—and then destroyed.

The typical spy report is windy, verbose, and inaccurate on minor details. The operative says a great deal about what he himself has done in order to give an impression of activity; but most of his screed is of no possible interest to himself or anyone else.

The steel spy heads depend on individual spies for only 10 per cent of the information they collect. This figure includes the information purchased from private agencies, which are hired today only for special occasions because the steel companies find them expensive.

The Sinister Filing Cabinet

About 90 per cent of all the information reaching the steel espionage system is obtained from labor and radical publications. These publications are combed for names, which are industriously filed and catalogued. The waste motion involved in this filing and cataloguing must be tremendous, especially as many of the names are fictitious. The Carnegie Steel Company has about twenty double card files full of names, which are arranged alphabetically and also in a cross file according to towns. The card system contains the name and address of the individual and the number of the file under which information about him is kept. When information about an individual is wanted, the card is first looked up, and then the folder, which is listed under a number.

The Carnegie Steel Company does not throw away the periodicals when the contents have been analyzed. It files them. One of Mr. Tuttle's four rooms contains a library of labor and radical literature which is said to be the second finest in the country. (The finest is claimed by the Pinkerton Detective Agency.)

Contrary to a common impression, the spy's job is not highly paid. The labor organizer who has once endorsed a check or signed a receipt from one of the steel com-

panies may thereafter be treated like the contemptible flunkie he is. The company knows that he will not deliberately expose himself because this would result in obloquy and possibly social ostracism. In times like the present a spy will accept a very low wage and will go to great lengths to hold his job.

Although most of the effort of the steel espionage system is devoted to checking up on individuals who may organize the steel workers to fight for their—the steel workers'—interests, there are other occasions when investigation is deemed necessary, for example, in the rare cases when a worker disputes the company's decision on workmen's compensation. All steel workers know very well that the company does not like to pay compensation, and will fight border-line cases, sometimes going to the extent of firing the man who takes his case to the state referee. The mere possibility that the company will terminate their employment deters most workers injured in the mill from pressing their claim for more than the company has allowed them, especially since the injury very likely militates against their getting a job elsewhere. The companies therefore have little occasion to fight compensation claims. But when they do, a whole vast machine grinds into action.

How Compensation Was Paid

The writer knows of one steel worker who got back-strain from heavy lifting and carrying during one of the Carnegie Steel Company's "drives" for production. The company doctor strapped him up and told him to go back on the job and work out the soreness. The soreness, however, did not disappear, and the man found himself unable to perform any but the lightest physical labor. He applied to the company for compensation and was scornfully refused. He then appealed to the Pennsylvania state compensation referee, and left the Pittsburgh area.

The case was handled for the company by Mr. L. H. Burnett, vice-president of the Carnegie Steel Company. Two men appeared at the house where the worker had been boarding and asked for lodgings. They stayed for five weeks, all expenses paid by the Carnegie Steel Company, and piled the housewife with questions about the worker who had just left Mr. Burnett obtained detailed information concerning the worker's birthplace, family, interests and activities previous to his employment with the Carnegie Steel Company, not forgetting the names and occupations of his parents and relatives. All this information was kept in the files for years afterwards. This incident illustrates another phase of the steel companies' "intelligence service."

The steel companies desire no unfavorable information concerning themselves to be published. One social investigator applied at Mr. Burnett's office for permission to visit the mills. "We don't want you to write an article in the Nation about our labor policy," he was told, as the permission was refused. Workers will occasionally detail their grievances against the company (which, by the way, are legion; but that's another story). However, they know that they risk their jobs by doing so. A liberal journal recently published an article giving the personal situation of several steel workers in its stark misery, and mentioning the names of the companies which employed them. The article punctured the myth that the "steel companies are taking care of their own." One of the workers described, who had been working on the stagger plan, was fired outright by the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation shortly after. Although the name used in the article was not his own, the company through careful examination of its files had spotted him by the composition of his family. This is another phase of the steel companies' "investigation work."

Like Tigers

The steel companies are like tigers. They have claws to rend the enemies who threaten to divert some of their surpluses into the pockets of the workers; but they

can also purr as gently as any tabby cat. The great purr artist of the U. S. Steel Corporation, until his death at the end of 1932, was Mr. Charles L. Close, head of the Bureau of Safety, Sanitation, and Welfare since its foundation in 1911. The purpose of this bureau was to persuade the gullible public that the corporation's executives had established a kind of competition between the subsidiaries to see which could make the employees happiest. Mr. Close used to publish bulletins of pictures showing beautiful grass plots adjoining smart new office buildings of steel companies, and the salaried employees of the same disporting themselves on the company ball field after a hard day's work in the office. These pictures were intended to convey an idyllic impression of the steelworkers' existence. Never did one of these bulletins mention the 12-hour day, nor the fact that the wages of common labor in steel were below the average for common labor in other industries.

Falsification of the Employers

But Mr. Close and Mr. Burnett, both of whom had access to the reports of the company's spies and made constant use of them to defeat workers' organization moves, went still farther in their efforts to mislead the public. Both denied hotly that the Carnegie Steel Company was working its men seven days a week at a time when seven-day operation as defined by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics was the rule in the company's blast furnaces. Mr. Burnett told the Pennsylvania Safety Congress in 1928 that iron and steel mill workers could now buy life insurance as cheaply as the office worker or other preferred risk. This statement is contradicted by statistics readily available to anyone and has been specifically denied by the actuaries of two leading insurance companies, Dr. Louis I. Dublin of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and Mr. W. N. Bagley of the Travelers.

These misstatements could not circulate if it were not for the spy system. The workers would answer them if they dared.

Some naive writers on labor questions, such as Prof. T. N. Carver of Harvard University, have seen in the stock purchase plans of the United States Steel Corp. and other companies a first step toward the democratization of industry. R. Boeckel once pointed to the large proportion of U. S. Steel common stock owned by employees and said that if it were voted as a unit the workers could almost control the company. He did not inquire how unity of action among these employee stockholders could be obtained. The plain fact is that such unity requires organization, and organization is kept in check by the spy system.

When the tiger purrs today, it is usually in connection with a eulogy of the companies' system of unemployment relief. The eulogies fail to mention the fact that most of the money advanced by the steel companies to their unemployed workers will later, if and when work picks up, be checked off the workers' wages without his permission and paid back into the company's treasury.

Yet the trade journals, and other papers, are apparently still willing to print as

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RADIO MONOPOLY BLOCKING FREE SPEECH IN AMERICA

(Continued from page one)

of the few remaining absolute monarchies of the world. Are they hidden away in some mountain fastness afraid to venture where law abiding men live, hunted as criminals, abhorred as fanatics to the money god? Surely they could not be allowed free play in The Republic of the United States of America where all men are supposed to have an equal chance at life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness where hallowed grounds mark past scenes of battles fought for liberty and free speech. Surely these men could not be powerful figures in our country and over our countrymen whose forefathers fought for liberty.

But they are!

This power, irresponsible of its common, decent obligations, regardless of others' rights and forgetful of possible retribution is the Radio Trust of the United States, crushing everything possible before it, and aided and abetted by the Federal Radio Commission, a so-called division of the United States government! In theory, American radio is controlled by the Commission. In practice the theory seems to run backward—the Radio Trust controls the commission.

When pioneer radio station KDKA at East Pittsburgh first broadcast the presidential election returns in 1920, few could conceive what radio would become in this country—in the world. There has been a gradual tightening of radio control in this country—always with the aid if not connivance of the Federal Radio Commission—in the last five years until today the independent radio station is faced with the alternative of joining the radio trust—at the radio trust's terms—or being ruined. This ruin is being and has been brought on to small stations through impossible restrictions imposed by the commission, financial skulduggery and sometimes direct sabotage. The restrictions often make necessary an expensive change in broadcasting apparatus, later to be succeeded by another set of rules calling for more expense. These restrictions and rules are laid down by the Radio Commission.

Fewer Independents

Any superficial observer can note the trend. There are fewer independent small stations than a few years ago. And sometimes, even if an independent is willing to join the trust chains, he is kept out until his station is bankrupt, after which it is taken over by a trust representative.

As for breaking into the radio monopoly; let any man with \$100,000 try to get a license to operate a new radio station in Iowa—or any other state which the Radio Commission has decreed "over-quota." Let him try. And if by some fortuitous—or unfortunate—circumstance he is able to clamp onto a radio station, watch how fast his \$100,000 will dwindle unless he is allied with the trust.

To the casual observer, the Columbia and National Broadcasting Company chains pretty well control the air in the United States. But the control goes deeper than that. For instance there can be no denial of the fact that NBC capital structure and operation affiliates it with strong financial interests. NBC is owned outright by Radio Corporation of America, likewise with Radio Corporation of America and General Electric. They are cleverly intermingled, RCA and GE. Owen D. Young recently was forced by federal order to separate himself—ostensibly—from the management of either RCA or GE. He chose to remain as chairman of the board of General Electric.

His Influence Strong

But don't fancy for a minute that the Young influence doesn't mean much at present to RCA. It does.

The influence of the Power Trust over radio in the United States may be hard for the Federal Trade Commission to prove legally, for this country has some very peculiar quirks in its laws, but that influence is clear to any impartial observer. The fact is that J. P. Morgan has plenty to do with radio control in the United States. Far more than this writer can prove, but anyone can show the connection—that is anyone who wants to think five minutes. And some Americans don't want to be bothered thinking about radio.

John W. Davis, once Democratic nominee for president, was Morgan's chief lawyer in the recent Senatorial banking investigation. Davis succeeded Young after Young was forced out of NBC. Not long ago Morgan sent letters to certain wealthy Americans "suggesting" they contribute \$100,000 to pay expenses for the Damrosch orchestra programs over NBC. Young was one of those who bought stock from Morgan at \$20 when the same stock was selling from \$31 to \$35 to \$45 on the open market. So was Walter Gifford, head of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., which leases wires for remote control broadcasting. General Electric was one of the companies having a daily balance of more than one million dollars in the Morgan private bank from 1927 to 1931, inclusive. So was the Kent (Atwater) Manufacturing Company.

Get the idea? Financiers run radio in the United States.

And How!

And how they run it! They cut Franklin D. Roosevelt off the air before the end of a campaign speech to make room for the advertising hokum of somebody's coughdrops before the election. They have a melange of dirty jokes, inferior music and advertising spellbinders. They drown out reception of small independent stations and they stop anyone they choose from broadcasting because they think the broadcaster might say something—anything—which would give radio listeners true facts on finance, politics, medicine or religion. That is, they do all this if they can get away with it. Sometimes they can't get away with it.

The Commission Works

Then the Federal Radio Commission is called upon—or ordered—to get to work. The Commission may make a portentous serio-comic survey and investigation of the situation, and end up by promulgating a few more rules and regulations to cramp the independent station or the independent listener. Or it may use its excessive power and cancel the license of the independent station.

When a radio station is cited for a hearing to show cause why its license should not be revoked or why its license should be renewed it usually means "curtains" for that station. Not often are hearings anything but a formality to blast the value of a citizen's private property, punish him for allowing free speech over his station or manipulate the property into the power of the Radio Trust.

The writer, as a reporter, a few years ago, "covered" a hearing of the Radio Commission to determine if a small, independent, local station in one of the country's largest cities, would not have its license renewed. The cards were stacked against the little station, but its chief lawyer was too brainy and too much of a fighter to know when he was licked. A chain newspaper in the same city had applied for the little station's wave length long before the hearing started. Other in-

terests in the same town, maddened at the station's expose of their sly chicaneries, had hired private investigators, and used their influence to "get something on" the station. It looked like a setup for the enemies of the station, but its chief lawyer took the Radio Commission lawyers with their hired extra legal talent and set them all on their ears by proving their accusations false and mobilizing public opinion in favor of his client.

But that case was the exception. In

many others The Commission's wrecking crew of lawyers, engineers and free speech suppression experts go to work on the small station and revoke its license before its operator knows what's going on. Later, the station will blossom forth with a new name but the same wave length, hooked up with the trust. Just a nice, respectable business. With a few cutthroat tactics to make it interesting and dangerous for the independent.

(To Be Continued Next Week)

SPY SYSTEM OF STEEL TRUST COSTS MUCH AND GIVES LITTLE IN RETURN

(Continued from page nine)

news any press release from the U. S. Steel Corporation's offices. Steel (formerly the Iron Trade Review) carried in a recent issue the statement (obviously inspired by the company) that group insurance policies of U. S. Steel Corp. employees would not be allowed to lapse because of unemployment, since the various "Good Fellow Clubs" organized by the company would pay the premiums. The dispatch did not carry the information that the Good Fellow Clubs are financed by the workers themselves, through deductions from their wages; that they have no reserve funds, but subsist on current dues; and that group insurance coverage is extended for only a few months at most after a worker is separated from his job with the U. S. Steel Corporation.

Strikes — and Blackjacks

Yes, the steel tiger can purr prettily. But twist his tail if you want to hear him roar. Readers of the Survey have had visual proof during the steel strike of 1919 of the ruthlessness with which organization moves are suppressed. What was true in 1919 is true today. In the abortive strikes at Warren in 1932, thugs hired by the Republic Steel Corp. were black-jacking pickets within 24 hours of the beginning of the walkout.

It is only in quite recent months that an upsurging mass movement has won the freedom of the streets for stump speakers.

Evidence of the real attitude of the steel companies toward their employees was obtained by the writer on a visit to Birmingham, Ala., the Pittsburgh of the South, where the U. S. Steel Corporation dominates the scene. An official of the land company which had built many model houses in Fairfield for the company's skilled workers was describing how well the laborers (who got \$3.10 a day all through the period of "prosperity") could make out as long as they did not displease the company.

"And if they do?" he was asked.

His whole expression changed. His face grew hard, his lip curled, and he explained that if a worker displeased the company he had better change his name—there would be no work for him otherwise in the district.

This is the system of the blacklist, which is the universal complement of the spy system. Workers who have been active in union work in the Chicago district have been told openly at the employment office of the Illinois Steel Co.: "You can't get work here; you're too much of a Bolshevik." The companies sometimes use a shorter and more expeditious method of dealing with workers who displease them. Matt Lucas, colored millwright's helper in the Westfield plant of the U. S. Steel Corporation's southern subsidiary, sassed the foreman one afternoon. He was foully murdered the same night by four em-

ployees of the company. The incident was later reported to the New York office of the parent firm. The officials expressed regret, not so much that the incident had occurred, as that it had received publicity. They did not give orders for the discharge of the men who had committed the murder. The tiger has claws—and teeth!

People who cringe before the financial might of big companies sometimes imagine that the spy system makes the steel firms invincible. They forget that the steel companies are in fact completely helpless before any evidence of overwhelming public disapproval. They forget how the companies were forced to abandon the 12-hour day.

As for the spy system, it would be completely impotent before any widespread organization move of the workers, as even the heads of the system admit.

Organization or Spies

Once the union is firmly established in control of an alert rank and file, the spy system has no more meaning. The union's affairs are public; the employers have nothing to gain by attempting to disrupt it. If they buy off an official here and there, his defection will soon be discovered and his place taken by a leader who will carry out the wishes of his constituents. It is only in weak unions or unions which suffer from a loss of morale, like the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor today, that the defection of a few leaders can have any permanent effect. The well-organized Social-Democratic unions of England and Germany are not bothered with spies at all. The left-wing unions, however, are carefully watched.

There have been various proposals for regulating the spy system. Wisconsin has a law providing for the licensing of private detectives, but the only effect has apparently been to stimulate the corporations to set up their own systems. We know a good deal about the operations of such systems, but not nearly enough. The proposal just after the war for a government investigation was not adopted, and the Wickersham Commission's report on the subject barely scratches the surface.

The spy system in steel is a natural, if terrible, consequence of the system of no-conference which was so hotly condemned in the Report of the Interchurch World Movement on the steel strike of 1919. Some improvements might be effected by legislation; but it is an illusion to imagine that these improvements would be fundamental, or permanent. The future of the spy system in steel will be determined by the workers in the steel industry themselves, aided it may be by people of good will from outside the industry. By the measures they take against men exposed as spies, by the spirit they show in succoring the victims of the pernicious system, and above all by organizing, they can eradicate this evil.

ASKS DAMAGES FOR LOSSES IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO — A \$1,000,000 damage suit against Gustavus F. Swift Jr., member of the packing company family; Allen F. Moore, former Republican congressman at large and Herbert J. Blum, a veteran operator on the Chicago Board of Trade, was filed in the United States District court last week.

The plaintiff was E. W. Backus, president of the Backus-Brooks Lumber company of Minneapolis. He charged that the defendants in July, 1928, violated the Sherman anti-trust act against monopolies. The suit alleged that the three men "cornered" the market in July corn by controlling 9,000,000 bushels on the Board of Trade, and charged that they made Backus pay an exorbitant price for 950,000 bushels of corn he had contracted to deliver by July 31 of that year.

Charges He Lost \$300,000

The declaration charged that Backus had lost \$300,000 through the alleged manipulations of the defendants, who, according to the suit, are "experienced Board of Trade operators." Under the anti-trust law, a plaintiff may sue for "three-fold of his losses." The remaining \$100,000 asked in the damage suit is for attorney's fees.

POULTRY OUTLOOK NOT ENCOURAGING

Production Up But Prices Not Gaining Like Other Farm Offerings

WASHINGTON — More poultry and eggs will be marketed this fall and winter than in the same period last year, according to the bureau of agricultural economics. The supply of storage eggs is 4 per cent above the 5-year average and that of dressed poultry is considerably greater than a year ago.

Hens and pullets in farm flocks on July 1 were about the same as last year, but the number of young chickens in farm flocks was three per cent greater than a year ago. The tonnage marketed, however, may be reduced through marketing birds at lighter weights than usual on account of the higher feed costs.

Farm prices of chickens and eggs have not shared in the increases in prices of most other agricultural products, and the price outlook from the standpoint of supplies is not encouraging to poultry and egg producers, says the bureau.

Consumer demand for poultry would be strengthened by a continued increase in employment and payrolls, but the bureau points out also that the poultry industry must compete with large supplies of pork and other meats in prospect during the next six or eight months.

Production of broiler chicks by commercial hatcheries the first half of this year was about six per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1932.

LEGUMES MAY HAVE THEIR DAY

For years soils experts have been urging farmers to grow fewer acres of corn and more legumes in order to maintain soil fertility. If a corn acreage control plan is put into operation under the new farm act, it appears that legumes at last will come into their own and be grown in the place of much corn.

If spring seedlings of alfalfa have failed due to drouth, it may be possible to reseed successfully in late July.

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**UNITED FARM
FEDERATION of AMERICA**
A SINGLE UNIT FARM PLAN ORGANIZATION

ACT TODAY



L. A. LOOS, Pres.
Hedrick, Ia.

AN AMERICAN FARMER DREAMS OF AN AGRICULTURAL UTOPIA

Interview With an American Farmer

"How're things on the farm, Cy?"

"Purty good, I guess; I won't know for certain 'til I hear from Washington."

"Hear from Washington?"

"Yep. They keep the books. I get a quarterly report on how I've been doin'."

"How're all the cows?"

"I dunno much about the cows. I've sort of lost touch."

"How so?"

"Well, the administration is lookin' after the herd now. A Federal man drives 'em to and from pasture and a Cabinet officer milks 'em every night."

"Is your poultry doing well?"

"Purty good. Since Washington took the farm over the poultry's goin' great guns. I couldn't get the hens to lay very stiddy, but this here Prof. Moley fixed that. He's got the hens laying two eggs a day now."

"How can a hen lay two eggs a day?"

"I dunno. The Brain Trust says it's all part of the new order."

"How's crops, Cy?"

"Everything looks purty fair, although I wouldnt know very much about 'em."

"You wouldn't know much about 'em?"

"Nope. I don't bother with details no more. The Government's got a brigadier general, a retired naval officer and a couple of professors here. They've taken all the responsibility off my shoulders."

"Have you had any drouth this season?"

"Oh shucks! We don't have to worry about drouths no more."

"You don't?"

"Nope. The Brain Trust takes care of that. Whenever there's been a dry spell and we need rain I just phone the local political leader and he telephones Roosevelt. Roosevelt tells the Brain Trust and we get rain right smartly. Those Brain Trusters don't take no nonsense from the weather."

"Got the old farm all paid for, Cy?"

"Shucks! I don't worry about the mortgage no more. Uncle Sam looks after that. I don't even know what the mortgage is. Some day when the Government men are around I'll ask 'em just for fun."

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.
Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.
Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City, Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

MARKET CRASHES

Like two old toppers recovering from a spree, the stock and grain markets are getting back on their feet, and Uncle Sam, in the role of policeman, is not exactly sure what he should do to prevent another fall from grace.

The recent crash was one of the worst in history. In a few days about \$7,000,000,000 of "value" was squeezed out of the stocks listed on the New York Exchange and grain took a nose-dive which carried wheat considerably below the dollar mark, with cotton skidding close behind.

The shock was felt around the world. In London, Mr. Bennett, Canada's Conservative premier, suggested that if Mr. Roosevelt desired to save the world he should padlock the New York Stock Exchange.

Administration chieftains summoned the leaders of the exchanges to Washington and read the "riot act" to them. They have promised to be good, and as evidence of their penitential mood have sacrificed three or four speculators who were caught "out on a limb."

The story of one of these gentlemen is worth telling.

Edward A. Crawford lost a good-sized fortune in the 1929 smash, but he saved about \$25,000.

With this "white chip" he invaded the exchange and when things "blew up" last week he had a "paper profit" of \$100,000,000. How much he rescued from the wreck is not known.

That is the kind of "prosperity" the administration is determined to curb. Just how this is to be accomplished is not clear. The New York Stock Exchange is a gambling house, rather than a market for securities. To make matters worse, most of the cards are marked. It will require a pretty thorough house-cleaning to change that situation.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

Eliminate Runty Pigs



"This little pig went to market; this one didn't." The pig held by the boy on the right is being raised on clean ground and is growing rapidly with a low feed requirement. The pig on the left was raised on old, parasite infested ground and ended upon an improvised operating table with a veterinarian posting it to determine what type of parasite caused it to become runty and die. Raising pigs on clean ground is one of the essentials of economical swine production, according to animal husbandmen.

Dams Control Erosion



These pictures of a drop inlet dam were taken on the Roach Brothers' farm near Irma, Bremer County. This dam may be made of either concrete or earth. As seen in the picture an inlet is built up on the upper side of the dam which causes the water to rise before it can go through the inlet and through the dam. This allowed soil to settle out, filling the gully above the dam five feet in three years. The insert shows water above dam three years ago. Although the dam is not expensive either in labor or material it is satisfactory in controlling erosion in large gullies.

FARMERS!

Get Together and Join

The **U. F. F. A.**

All farmers should belong to the United Farm Federation of America to gain their rightful power. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized. You can help us to organize 100 per cent if you join today. Dues only \$10 yearly. You may use produce or post dated checks to pay this small sum.

JOIN NOW!
UNITED FARM FEDERATION of AMERICA

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Ia.
President

NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.
Secretary

LETTERS FROM READERS ON INTERESTING TOPICS

Readers are invited to submit their views on current topics for publication in these columns. Typewritten, double-spaced letters less than 300 words written on only one side of paper are preferred. Your name will not be printed if requested, but all letters must be signed and no attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

HE DOES HIS BIT TO OPEN EYES OF PEOPLE TO TRUTH

Mr. Norman Baker,
Nuevo Laredo, Mexico

Dear Mr. Baker:

Midwest Free Press just arrived and I am sure glad to hear that That Radio Trust Trick Falls to ruin XENT.

Have written General M. M. Acosta at Mexico City trying to do my little bit. The WORLD is waiting to hear your voice on the air again, may God bless you in your efforts to broadcast the truth, to open the eyes of the people to a corrupt generation.

You are gaining the admiration of the common people for your persistency, you are putting fear into the camp of the powers that be. You will WIN.

Dr. A. H.,
Quincy, Ill.

TAX PROBLEMS

Dear Editor:

The big financial interests want a sales tax and their experts are busy telling them why they should have it and busy trying to influence those who can lay a sales tax on the backs of the people. The whole debate over who shall pay taxes, and how much, leaves one cold; as we all know, or should know, that taxes are paid by those that actually produce all the wealth in the country. No matter how a tax is laid, the owning, employing class is in a position to pass the tax on to the shoulders of the producing mass. That looks to me like a fact that no one can reasonably deny.

It is amusing to listen to those who live off of rents talking about themselves as "taxpayers." The people who rent their houses and apartments pay all the taxes. They are invariably added to the rent, and the owners always add a little more for good measure. The same thing holds good of any taxes laid on the things you buy. The multi-millionaire oil man didn't pay that tax on gasoline. He just added it to the price—that's all. You read the sign, "gas, so much," then tax, so much. In this case it's open addition. In most cases it's secret addition, based on "what the public doesn't know won't hurt them."

The "big boys" higher up are working entirely too fast during this depression to reduce their own taxes, if possible, by putting all taxes on the struggling masses, or by cutting down the wage basis of the man who works for a living. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Johnston are busy establishing a minimum wage scale for the industries and I'm afraid it will be up to organized labor to struggle for a long time to keep these same industries from paying these minimum wages to about 99 per cent of their workers. It seems that Mr. Green, of the American Federation of Labor, has lots of work cut out for him to do.

All this proposal for a sales tax

means that the 119,000,000 will pay 99 per cent of it, whereas I propose that such should be paid by the multi-rich 1 per cent that owns more than all the balance of the 119,000,000 people put together. There are only three taxes that really interest me, and they are the income tax, the inheritance tax and, last but not least, the overburdensome tax placed upon the man who has to toil for a living. These two first mentioned taxes must go up in the near future and the tax on the poor laboring man, and the man of moderate means, must come down, or this great country of ours will find itself taken over by the extreme radical groups, and that, of course, will mean a revolution.

Again I say the income tax plan is a tax on the rich who can better shoulder it and that the sales tax is a tax on the poor. The loops in the federal law concerning income taxes, through which the richest men have been able to crawl and reach the coveted land of evasion, can be stopped up by prudent legislation and that it is within the power of the present legislature to make such safeguards.

B. K.,
Des Moines, Iowa

Not Flying Fools Just Men Bringing Safety To The Air

Dear Editor:

In the last month there has been a movement among great flyers of the country, to test the ability of planes, and to make flying safer for the public.

While many of us sit back and say how foolish they are, risking their necks for fame and fortune, these brave men do not make these perilous trips for this alone.

They do it because they want to see what there is in a plane and the stamina of it. On these flights the pilots learn more about the elements of nature and better ways of conquering them, making it safer the next time for themselves or other flyers.

The motors are gone over after the flight and their weak points bettered while others go over the body of the plane and see where the strain has been the greatest, and correcting it, so if the flight is attempted again the dangers will be somewhat eliminated, giving the pilot more confidence. So we see the point of why they make these flights, not for themselves but for the good of humanity. Some day they will have the planes so flying will be as safe as riding in a car is today, and when this day comes the credit must go to these pilots who have made these daring feats.

Aviation Enthusiast,
Muscatine, Iowa

TYRANTS

Dear Editor:

Conservatively estimated we have at present 12,000,000 involuntary jobless men and women with an equal number on part time employment. Permitting means of production to increase faster than means of living are distributed has resulted in bondage, slavery and starvation in a paradise of plenty. With population increasing, and moral justice decreasing we must either check political and diplomatic trickery and ornamental lying, or a part of the people must be left to suffer and die a slow death from exposure and starvation.

Whether society is to be a delightful pleasant unit living in harmony together sharing the riches in store, or merely a collection of disgruntled human beings

PASS IT ALONG

If you agree that exposes of Big Business crookedness such as those given in the Midwest Free Press are needed in America, pass this paper along to a friend or neighbor. You can mail the Free Press anywhere in the United States for a two cent stamp. Just wrap it, address and mail.

existing, wretchedly together depends on whether the gentle, patient and temperate minded farmers and workers organize politically and industrially for a common cause, or whether they defeat their own purpose as well as the purpose of their departed sages by permitting blood thirsty tyrants of industry to think for them, deceive and persecute them.

Justice,
Muscatine, Iowa

RELIEF STATIONS

Dear Editor:

We point with pride to our school buildings and universities and churches, which are only used part time, forgetting that they are monuments to our arrogance and stupidity, and that the majority of those who stand from early morning till dark waiting patiently outside our relief stations to receive alms, helped to build those edifices before they were deprived of the means of paying their taxes, and because we are Pharisees who have not the spirit of Christ within us we cannot possibly use our school building as relief stations or form societies in connection therewith to help the good work along.

Is it because we are Pharisees and not, as we suppose, Christians, that we cannot devise.

Fair Play,
Davenport, Ia.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

INSULL—AGAIN

Listen to this from the Seattle Daily Times:

"Samuel Insull, former utilities magnate now a fugitive from justice, is planning to commercialize the great lignite deposits in Greece. The gift of organization is a natural endowment in some individuals. If a dozen persons were stranded on an island in the Pacific, it would not be long before one of them would have all the oyster shells and they would be used as a medium of exchange."

S'a wonder the Times doesn't urge the suckers who were trimmed by Mr. Insull to buy some of Insull Lignite, Inc., of Greece!

BIG CORPORATIONS STRANGLE NATION

Denouncing as a Frankenstein the 200 non-banking corporations, each with assets in excess of \$90,000,000, which control one-fourth of all the national wealth, Supreme Court Justice Brandeis, in his opinion on the Florida chain store legislation, said, in part:

"There is the widespread belief that the existing unemployment is the result in large part of the gross inequality in the distribution of wealth and income which giant corporations have fostered; that by the control which the few have exerted through giant corporations individual initiative and effort are being paralyzed; that the true prosperity of our past came not from big business, but through the courage, the energy and the resourcefulness of small men; that only by releasing from corporate control the faculties of the unknown many can Americans secure the moral and intellectual development which is essential to the maintenance of liberty."

Golden Age.

BUSINESS MAN CAN'T ESCAPE FROM MORGAN

We condense a statement of the day of the business man, as it appeared in Labor. He throws back his American Woolen Company blankets, steps out on the Long Bell Lumber Company floor, puts on his Haenichen Brothers rayon underwear and United Leather Company shoes and goes down to a breakfast cooked by Consolidated Gas. He has Armour and Company bacon, Ward Baking Company toast, Standard Brands coffee, and Cream of Wheat Corporation breakfast food on which he uses American Sugar Refining Company sugar and Borden's cream. He reads a Champion Paper Company newspaper with light from an Oswego Glass Company window. On a clear day he goes to work in his General Motors Company auto, but if rainy he puts on his United Rubber Company rubbers, takes the Cement Trust walk to the corner and boards a Stone and Webster car. An Otis elevator takes him to his office. There he reads letters written on American Writing Paper Company paper and telephones over American Telephone and Telegraph Company lines built of Kennecott Copper Company wire. He goes out for a light National Biscuit Company lunch and buys an American Tobacco Company cigar wrapped in Dupont de Nemours cellophane. At every step of the way he is guided and directed by a director of one of the eight banks under the general supervision of J. P. Morgan & Company, which company controls everything of consequence in the U. S. and is most responsible for its present plight.

—Golden Age.

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

CHILDREN SHOULD HAVE PLENTY OF EXERCISE--AND PARENTS TOO

By William A. McKeever,
A.M., Ph.M., LL.D.

Visualize the health of your children as radiance earned by regular exercise, right feeding, right thinking. See it all as a program of self-development on their part, with yourself as guardian, guide, inspiration, joy-partaker in it all. Indeed, what an opportunity to see your finest and highest ideals spring out of the bodies, the minds, the hearts of your boys and girls.

A healthy childhood means a healthy maturity. Certainly, the first is a necessary foundation for the second. But a healthy childhood means a sturdy, physically active childhood. See that your boy and girl each grows a hard and toughened physique made so by regular invigorating exercise. Understand that it is quite as much your duty to arrange for regular invigorating exercise as it is to put him through his course in reading or mathematics.

By the time your children reach the age of three, they should be taught the art of walking. Get them out daily. Make them like it, and make yourself like it. Fresh air, exercise, body building, sunshine, instruction in the things of nature—why, here is a significant part of the great school of life, with yourself, Dear Parent, as the possible happy teacher. Now, do not miss the wonderful opportunity both to teach and to learn, while you do your mile with the children, walking in the fresh air and the sunshine. And, if there is no sunshine, go any way—in storm and cold, in hot and windy atmosphere, in all kinds of weather—go daily and get the joyous habit of walking.

Not merely for fun and amusement, not for the mere joy of going, although there will be abundance of these, but for the rich development of your own life and the children's, and for the solid foundation of a life-long sustaining rigor of health and mind quality. Such a purpose will more than justify your swing around a dozen city blocks, or to the suburbs and back. Make it snappy, and make it happy; no poking along, lazy and indifferent, but always at a brisk, lively pace. Walk for life and health and beauty, and not from mere sense of duty. Finally, when you have finished the happy outing, serve all with a small drink of fruit juice of some kind, without sugar, and lie down for a brief rest. No part of your children's schooling can be made to mean more, serve their requirements better, than this well-managed daily walk. It will tone and strengthen the body, clarify the mind, improve elimination, make every member of the group happy and easier to get along with in the routine of life.

Take On the Running Course

A soft, under-exercised body for your growing child means a lack of resistance to fatigue and disease during later years. It means anemia, so-called laziness, dread of work and lessons, dullness in learning, increased liability to physical, mental and social disease. It means about everything that is negative and disturbing, in connection with his future. So, in order to make a good thing better, when you are out for a walk with the children, see that some of it is running. While you sit on a grassy plot of ground and rest, stage a foot race, with your young ones as the contestants. Designate a course, look at your watch, and start them off from a given point and return, with the word "go." They will like it if you make a game of the running, and they will come back from the sprint with an added feeling of power.

Do you know that running is very different from walking, that different muscles, more muscles are involved, that the heart and lungs are exercised more deeply and that the elimination of the

poison carbon dioxide from the lungs is greatly increased? And, I wonder if you also know this significant fact, namely, that running forces the exercise and the energy into certain deep areas of the lungs which are seldom used in walking or other forms of milder exercise. To have the lungs so exercised and developed during childhood is one of the secrets of endurance and long life. You thus start the deep breathing habit, which is likely to remain for the entire life period. Sixty barrels per day is about the quantity of air the strong vigorous person passes through, his lungs daily. But many of the flat-chested, under-exercised, weak-lunged type—use no more than half this required amount. Do you wonder why they are always half sick and anemic? It is oxygen starvation, from shallow breathing. Such persons were most probably never trained to run during childhood.

Now for a tree, a steep hill, an old building or a low roof, for stunt climbing. If there is nothing of the kind available, and you live, say, in a second floor apartment—then, let down a string of old auto tires, like a series of rings tied edge to edge, and set your boys and girls racing up and down that for a quarter of an hour. You can scarcely excell this device for a muscle builder, lung developer, health producer, for your children. And, old casings are plentiful, clothes line rope is cheap. Then, jump to it and make your young a climbing device. Also, you may make a short ladder to lean against the house, and that will serve the purpose of a climber very well, especially for the tiny tots.

Next, stock up the old casings and have the children put on a broad running jump. Do not exclude the little girls. They are to need strong, tough bodies even more than the boys for future service of life and health. Jumping is excellent for them, and the soft casings are ideal as assurance against accidents and injuries. The joyous yells and the loud laughter, resounding from a group of boy and girl jumpers out on your lawn—is not that a fine bit of music for your tired soul? Well, it should be, and you can make it such. Practice, learn how. Rig up a jumping game and you will have less fighting and quarreling among the childhood group. You will have proportionately more ruddy health, keener appetites, better digestion for all of them.

(Continued next week)

MEDICAL BANDITRY

Doctors of medicine will be surprised to learn of some of the things which are being done in their name by the racketeers in Chicago who own the American Medical Association.

For instance, in Massachusetts, funds contributed for tuberculosis work were diverted, directly or indirectly, for use in creating a false public sentiment against drugless healers in a recent referendum election.

The medical lobby in many states is trying to force iniquitous basic science laws on the people by which quacks now practicing are licensed on the same basis as good drugless healers.

The astounding methods by which "prosecuting officers" and bigoted medical boards blackjack out of existence certain drugless healers also make an interesting story.



VACCINATION STATISTICS

Australia is an unvaccinated country. It has had 6 deaths from small-pox in 50 years. Japan is the best vaccinated country on the face of the earth; in the last 22 years, it has had 285,161 cases of small pox and 77,525 deaths. Only 60 children under 5, in England and Wales have died of small pox in the last 21 years but 202 have died of vaccination. Vaccine is pus squeezed from ulcers on a diseased cow.

TRICHINOSIS

Trichinosis is a disease which results from eating Pork infected by Trichinae. These parasites are found in immense numbers in lean pork oftentimes and when taken into the human system, create no end of trouble. They impede digestion, crawl into the

intestines, and develop so rapidly that in three or four days, their number is doubled. The young Trichinae perforate the walls of the intestine and lodge themselves in various parts of the body—embedded firmly in the muscles. There they remain until released and then they assume the filthy function of being an intestinal worm. Here they breed their young. Then they die if their victim has not already done so. Symptoms of Trichinosis resemble cholera and if an unusual amount of these worms get into the intestine, the person dies in a very short time.

FATIGUE

Sir Charters J. Symonds, a noted London Doctor, discussing the psychological and physiological causes and effects of tiredness

gives the following regime for fighting fatigue:

Drink hot sugar-water, a swallow at a time. Absolutely relax the body for a period of five minutes. In order to accomplish this, he suggested that one should lay flat on one's back, close one's eyes and force oneself to a cessation of all thought.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On

WHY BE SICK? WHY GROW OLD?

Old age is disease. Disease is degeneration. Prevent degeneration and you prevent disease. Our magazine explains the most startling of Nature's strange secrets.

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HOW TO LIVE PUBLISHING COMPANY

Hugo, Oklahoma, U. S. A.

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This is not a new cure, because the Baker Hospital was founded years ago and these cures have been proven in both the District and Federal courts and have been brought to the attention of the Governor of Iowa and Herbert Hoover.



Baker Institute...

DECEMBER 30, 1932

ANY PERSON WHO FURNISHES EVIDENCE PROVING THAT NORMAN BAKER MISREPRESENTS WHEN HE STATED CANCER IS BEING CURED AT THE BAKER HOSPITAL MUSCATINE IOWA

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was publicly offered to anyone proving misrepresentation regarding these cures. This offer was open to all. Before resorting to operations, radium or X-rays, investigate our simple treatments.

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Rectal troubles require prompt attention, and we have records of hundreds of cures, all made without the knife, radium or X-ray. We use a simple injection method without pain. Get our free booklet.

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fitted accurately.
Broken lenses duplicated

VARICOSE VEINS

We have hundreds of records showing cures of extremely bad cases of Varicose Veins without using the knife, radium or X-rays. A simple painless injection treatment is used. No elastic bandages necessary. Send for free booklet.

BAKER HOSPITAL

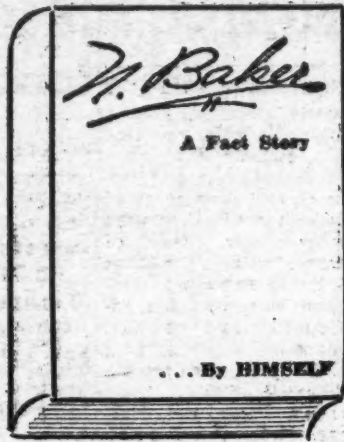
W. W. POTTER, M. D., Lessee

MUSCATINE, IOWA

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A book that may upset America as did Upton Sinclair's "Brass Check" and "The Jungle." A book filled with facts and data requiring over 13 years to accumulate, and trips across the American Continent to collect. A book that will make some hide their faces in shame. You must read it — only a limited edition — order your copy now.

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HOW TO MAKE CASH THROUGH RECEIVERSHIP

Former Republican Chief
Sued As Result Of
Financial Deal

CHICAGO — Claudius H. Huston, former chairman of the Republican National Committee, was named defendant this week in a suit to recover \$300,000 for stockholders of the Pettibone-Mulliken Company, railway supply house, now in receivership. The action was filed in Federal Court by Gen. Abel Davis, the receiver.

Peabody & Co., investment house; T. F. Murchison, its president and also a director of Pettibone-Mulliken Company; Augustus S. Peabody, chairman; M. A. Isaacs & Co., and Moe A. Isaacs, a large stockholder of the Pettibone concern, also are listed as defendants.

Huston, it is charged, obtained \$45,000 to reorganize the company, but the plan failed.

Peabody & Co. are charged with having illegally obtained \$100,000 from the supply company to be used as a revolving fund for the purchase of its securities on the open market.

Isaacs is charged with receiving \$30,500 illegal compensation in the reorganization plan and with conspiring with Huston and the other defendants to obtain control of the company in case the reorganization had been successful.

The balance of the \$300,000 is said to have gone to Peabody & Co. in profits realized in deals connected with the Pettibone, Mulliken company.

ALUMINUM CO.; WARNED AGAIN TRUST TACTICS

WASHINGTON — Industries which are trying to band together in monopolies outside the industrial recovery act, were warned today by Attorney General Homer S. Cummings that they will be prosecuted under the anti-trust laws.

Backing up his warning with action, the attorney general told the anti-trust division of his department to push investigation into the Aluminum Company of America, controlled by the Mellons, and into makers of steel rails. Because their prices have remained steady during the depression, these two industries are suspected of price fixing.

Complete Monopoly

Cummings said flatly that the Mellon owned Aluminum companies had the most complete monopoly in America.

No direct allegations against any steel companies were made, but it was suggested that the department would seek to discover whether the United States and Bethlehem Steel companies had combined to fix steel prices.

In his warning to industries, Cummings reminded them that passage of the industrial recovery act made no change in the anti-trust laws. Before an industry is exempt from them its code must be approved. In addition, many monopolistic practices can not be covered, even by a code, he said.

Will Not Be Tolerated

"Information has reached the department of justice," the attorney general explained, "that in certain instances, in violation of existing laws, sundry groups are already making and attempting to carry into effect improper restrictive agreements. The purpose of my statement is to make clear that such procedure is not lawful and will not be tolerated."

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WANTED TO BUY — Strained Honey. Apply Baker Sales Co., Free Press Bldg., Muscatine.

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USED MACHINES — I.H.C. 8-16 Tractor, McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractor, Serviceable Mowers \$10.00 and upwards, 2 I.H.C. Pumping Engines, some good used trucks. 26-inch Wagon Boxes (new). Muscatine Implement Co.

Says Hitler Regime Is An Improvement

Although Adolf Hitler, the German leader is pictured by many as a despot, the majority of Germans concur in his moves to restore Germany as world power, according to a letter received by Bruno Mohnssen, 1801 Mulberry ave., from his sister, Mrs. Frieda Springhorn, Kiel, Germany.

Mrs. Springhorn stated in her letter that there are many false reports of the German chancellor's policies and tactics. The manner and method of Hitler's policies make certain that Germany will be on its economic feet within a few years, Mrs. Springhorn stated, adding that her husband, Walter, had the same opinion.

Equalization of political rights of all German citizens and abolition of the old system of widely separated classes means that Germany is nearing again her old place in the world, Mr. Mohnssen said his sister, declared.

Today, Mrs. Springhorn asserted, a German returning to his Fatherland would not recognize his native country because of the vast changes. All are united in the common cause of reducing internal expenditures and reviving German industry. Students and professional men, workers and those in high places are all working hand in hand, she added.

Mr. Mohnssen was again invited to visit his sister, and said he hoped he would again be able to visit Germany.

BANK DEPOSITORS OF NATION NEED HELP FROM GOVERNMENT

Organization By Depositors Would Be Suitable Method To Start Release Of Funds Held By Banks In Financial Trouble

With more than ten billions of dollars tied up in 10,000 closed and restricted banks, and with congress adjourned without making it possible for the depositors of these banks to get any part of their money, it is difficult to understand just how we are to immediately become a prosperous nation.

Approximately 5,000 banks were closed tighter than a drumhead when Roosevelt became president. Another 5,000 were restricted, with all their funds tied up and operating under conservators soon after March 4.

When the banks of the smaller cities were forced to close their doors, a dozen or more such banks being located in La Salle county, the first obligation of the receivers was to pay off the obligations of these small banks to the big banks.

Big business must be served. What became of the poor depositor of the smaller banks didn't matter much. The receivers were told to convert the assets into cash as quickly as possible. There were foreclosures galore. Securities were sold at a sacrifice to a buyer's market. This action wrecked the borrower and decreased the chances of the depositors ever getting 100 per cent of the money due him.

Then came the moratorium. Banks were ordered closed, we were told, as a protection to the depositor. Thousands of them remain closed. The conservator who came in the wake of the closing was told to get the money. Bankers were told their banks could not open until they could prove 75 per cent liquidity. The thumb screws were tightened against the farmer, who with a \$50 an acre loan on land valued at \$200 an acre, was not considered a good risk. More bad news for the borrower. More bad news for the depositor.

The money of 20,000,000 people is in closed banks. Not only is it tied up, but it is in the process of being lost by forced liquidation.

Something should be done by the national government to save these borrowers and to return to the depositors the money they placed in the banks, many of them in compliance with the national cry to stand by the banks.

But nothing will be done with each of the 20,000,000 standing alone. Get these 20,000,000 men and women together under one head, and demand that the national government take over these closed and restricted banks, pay the depositors in full, and offer some plan of taking care of the borrower until conditions make it possible for him to pay.

Perhaps script could be issued to represent the difference between the cash on hand and the amount of the deposits, this script to be called in by the government as the banking house loans are collected. Give the banks' debtors time.

FIREARMS

Dear Editor: As a reader of your paper I would like to call your attention to firearms.

Would it not be a whole lot safer for the government to call in all the revolvers except police arms, and register by districts all guns and rifles by free registration, either by the manufacturer's number on the piece or by the stamping of a number by police on the butt of the gun?

Any accident or casualty may be checked up quicker by police. A revolver as a general firearm is practically worthless.

A Reader,
West Liberty, Ia.

Guilty Of Murder Plot Against Hubby; So He Kisses Her

CHICAGO — A jury decided Saturday that Mrs. Bessie Opas was guilty of a plot to murder her husband for his \$15,000 life insurance.

The plot miscarried. The woman was convicted soon after her husband had walked up to her in the courtroom and implanted a kiss upon her lips. He was banished from court for it.

Her punishment was fixed at one to five years in prison and \$2,000 fine.

SEARS-ROEBUCK OPERATIONS

The Sears-Roebuck Company made a profit of \$3,105,000 last year in the operation of its mail-order business, but it lost \$4,303,000 in the operation of its retail stores, 28 of which were abandoned during the year. The orchard which looks good from a distance does not always look so good when you get inside. — Golden Age.

GIRL CHAMP AT BARNYARD GOLF

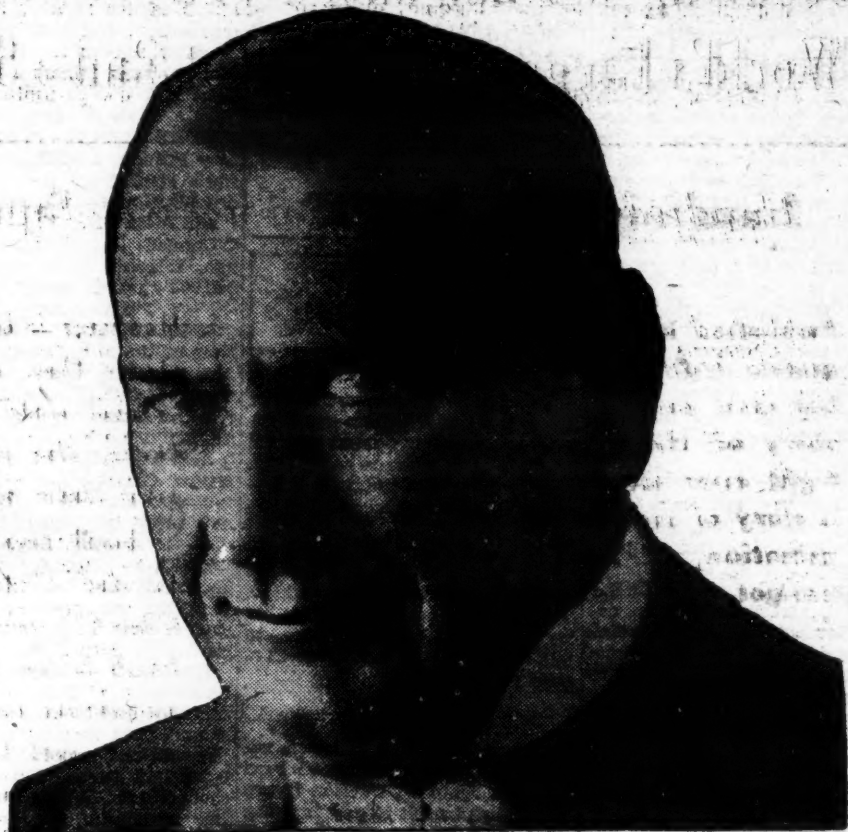
211 Ringers—Well That's Something For Male Experts To Try

CHICAGO — Caroline Schultz, 22, of Harvey, Ill., won the women's national horseshoe pitching championship last week at A Century of Progress. Her 21 year old sister, Charlotte, finished second.

Mrs. Esther James, Hastings, Mich., took third place with three victories and two defeats.

Caroline Schultz scored 211 ringers and 79 doubles in 288 shoes, for a ringer average of 73 per cent, an unusually high score among women pitchers. Charlotte Schultz pegged 181 ringers and 59 doubles, in 270 shoes, for a ringer average of 55 per cent.

Spread Truth! Pass This Paper On



--Food For Thought--

DO YOU WANT TO KNOW THE TRUTH? Hear the sweeping away of the cobwebs of ignorance and superstition from around the Bible! Hear the proof as to the hope of the world! There must be some reasonable explanation of the perplexing conditions that afflict the entire human race at this time! The people are asking: "What does it all mean? What is the hope for the future?"

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JUDGE J. F. RUTHERFORD
of NEW YORK CITY

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Judge Rutherford's lectures are broadcast each week over more than 300 radio stations; his recent writings have in the last ten years reached the phenomenal distribution of over 140,000,000 copies. In his talk Sunday, evening Judge Rutherford will point out from the Bible the cause of the great crisis now upon the world and the only sure and certain remedy.

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DES MOINES GROCERS FIGHTING OVER NRA HOURS OF BUSINESS

One Group Claims New Law Used As Excuse To Reduce Service To Public While Other Side Denies Move To Avoid Hiring Extra Help

(Continued from page one)

that if they can pack all the business they're now doing on a 12 to 16-hour day into eight hours they won't have to hire extra help and that's why they're closing early."

Sandahl also refuted a statement attributed to C. D. Amos, president of the Des Moines Retail Grocers Association, that only three Des Moines groceries remained open after 6 p. m.

Many Open

"We had three cars out touring the city Tuesday night," Sandahl said, "and we found 65 groceries open after 6 p. m., many of them after 9 p. m."

Mrs. Epstein and Lipsey charged the 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. local agreement was "just an effort to get around hiring more help."

C. D. Amos, president of the grocers association, however, denied the stores had agreed to "shorten hours so as to avoid hiring extra help."

"It is not a matter of opening and closing hours which determines the number of employees the various stores hire," Amos said.

"The stores used to make five deliveries a day. Now they say they will make only three," Mrs. Epstein said. "That's just another method of cutting down manpower."

"This cutting hours is all wrong," Sandahl said. "I know of one firm that discharged 16 employees and another that fired 25 after they put in a shorter business day," Sandahl said, however, the firms were not retail grocery stores.

Put More to Work

"The recovery act wasn't intended to cut down business hours. It was intended to put more people to work."

Sandahl added that neither the president's agreement nor the retailers' temporary code carried any mandate to reduce business hours, only the mandates not to work grocery employees longer than 48 hours a week and to pay the \$14 a week minimum wage.

HITLER ENEMIES BEHEADED AFTER ANTI-NAZI RIOT

HAMBURG, Germany — Four Communists were sent to death by the guillotine here at dawn Tuesday. Their executioner performed his dreadful task in full evening dress.

The heads that rolled formerly belonged to August Lutgens, sailor; Walter Muller, laborer; Karl Wolz, shoemaker, and Bruno Tisch, plumber.

They had been convicted of having fired into columns of marching Nazi storm troops a year ago in the bloody riots in which two troopers were slain.

Prussian Premier Goering refused to commute the sentences on the ground the terror of beheading is essential to public security as a crime deterrent.

Each of the prisoners, with his hands bound behind his back, was brought to the guillotine alone by two warders.

Thrown Face Down

The executioner then gave a signal to his assistants, who quickly seized each culprit in turn and threw him face downwards on a narrow plank.

Then the executioner released a spring and the heavy, sharp, cleaver-like knife dropped to the plank.

In Prussia, beheadings are to be carried out with the medieval block and hand-swing axe.

CLASSIFIED PHONE 2900

Too Late To Classify

USED MACHINES—1 McCormick-Deering 10-20 Tractor, 1 International 8-16 Tractor, 1 6-ft. McCormick Mower, 1 1 1/2 h.p. Engine, some good used Trucks. Muscatine Implement Co.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE WEEK

(Continued from page one)

Ford will join.

Saturday, July 29

CHICAGO — Code already making more jobs for more men.

LOS ANGELES — Eighth death in week from heat reported from desert regions.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa. — Governor Pinchot orders national guardsmen into coal fields where 12,000 miners striking for union recognition. Local officers refuse to allow miners to picket, but Pinchot says miners have that right and will be protected.

Sunday, July 30

WASHINGTON — Labor Secretary Frances Perkins prepares to fight steel trust plans opposing organization by workers.

ALBANY, N. Y. — John J. O'Connell, Jr., kidnaped 20 days ago, released after relatives pay \$40,000 ransom money.

Monday, July 31

WASHINGTON — Representatives of the steel industry quibble over proposed "open shop" provision in industrial code. Labor Secretary Perkins says \$16 weekly minimum too low.

AHMADABAD, India — Mahatma Gandhi, his wife and 32 followers arrested by Britain as new revolt breaks out in India.

Tuesday, Aug. 1

TOKYO — Thunder to the west! Japanese army and navy chiefs for 1934 ask greatest "defense" expenditures in history, 45 per cent more than 1933.

CHICAGO — Mayor Kelly visits Century of Progress and is "shocked and amazed at the nude show." Says they're "rotten" and "we will not permit these dances by naked women," and orders them closed. Which means more free advertising for the Fair.

NORMAN, Okla. — Charles F. Urschel, oil millionaire, released by abductors. Reported kidnapers got \$200,000 last Saturday but delayed release to better their escape.

Wednesday, Aug. 2

CLEVELAND — Hupp Motor, Van Dorn Iron Co., and garment workers strike. Hupp Company says will go under new auto code.

HYDE PARK, N. Y. — Raymond Moley, assistant secretary of state, a "brain trust" member, named by President to head war against crime in United States.

NEW YORK — Heat wave responsible for 45 deaths in metropolitan area since Sunday.

WASHINGTON — NRA gains support as 20,000 banks, electrical manufacturers, grocers and others report signing codes.

STOCK PROBE

Members of the New York Stock Exchange failed to exercise the proper care to prevent the recent gyrations in stock prices, according to United States Senator William H. King of Utah. Telling of the "Wall Street racketeers," Senator King says the public should be protected against them.

Senator King plans to introduce a bill requiring every member of the stock exchange to obtain a license to do business. Requirements of his proposed bill will include limitations of pool operations and character and integrity for the brokers.

Ice floats in water but sinks in alcohol.

SLY OLD SIMEON

Senator Simeon Fess of Ohio has decided to be a candidate for another term. The wily old politician, by way of justification, says his enemies are declaring he can't win, because he backed prohibition and voted to cut the veterans' allowances. As usual, Fess is endeavoring to divert attention from the main issue.

He should be defeated for reelection because for 20 years in Washington he has been the subservient tool of "Big Business." He has kind words for the workers and the farmers before election, but he can always find a reason for voting against them when the test comes.

If the Democrats have sense enough to name a real Progressive, Fess will turn up among the missing in 1934.

HOMELESS GIRLS ROAMING NATION

LOS ANGELES — "Where is my wandering girl tonight?" is the new version of an old song presented in the Los Angeles Times to the tune of the following figures:

More than 12,680 homeless girls knocked at the doors of the Salvation Army, Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., Family Welfare, Jewish Social Service, and community chests for shelter in one night, a survey made simultaneously in 800 cities shows. Of these, 9,769 were moving from town to town, jobless, and 1,480 were minors. The same night, 3,155 families, representing 14,187 individuals, asked for lodging. Of these, 2,967 were women, 2,700 of them between the ages of 15 and 20. The children numbered 5,544. On the night of the survey, 1,956 women were found sleeping in hobo camps along railroad tracks.

These statistics, it adds, are fragmentary. Girls are shy at reporting, and social agencies say the number of women should be multiplied by at least five to get only a rough total for those cities covered by the survey.

FEDERAL JOBS

Political appointees who were "covered" into Civil Service by executive order of Republican Presidents, and who have been dropped from the public payroll under the Economy Act, will not be reemployed in any of the Federal government's emergency agencies.

This is made plain by Postmaster General Farley, patronage dispenser, who makes no bones about saying that persons dropped from positions held by virtue of competitive examination will be given first consideration for the new jobs. After that, jobs will be open only to blown-in-the-bottle Democrats. The "Giver of Jobs" says he and the President see eye to eye on this question.

In fact Mr. Farley goes a step farther. He states frankly his belief that there are Democrats and Democrats—many kinds of Democrats, and they are being sorted, graded, stamped and labeled, much as eggs are tested. It is certain that under the Farley testing system some Democrats will turn out to be bad eggs.

The highest rating to be held is "F. D. R. B. C." A man bearing that stamp shows that he was for Roosevelt before Chicago. Any delegate who didn't hop aboard the Roosevelt bandwagon before the final rollcall is out of luck. And Farley makes it plain that when Republicans are to be appointed they will be of the Progressive variety. Allegiance to Roosevelt and acceptance without reservations of his program will be demanded of every one on the Federal payroll. If you doubt it, watch and see how many Tammany henchmen get aboard. They will be scarcer than hen's teeth.

A bill providing for a capital levy upon all property within the state of Oregon has been introduced in the legislature of that state.

HOG CHOLERA EPIZOOTIC IN EASTERN IOWA

DES MOINES — Eastern Iowa is in the grip of one of the worst and most widespread hog cholera epizootics of its history, according to Dr. L. W. Kellogg of Anamosa, chairman of the policy committee of the Eastern Iowa Veterinary association. In a letter addressed to Charles D. Reed, director of the Iowa weather and crop bureau, Dr. Kellogg lists 351 outbreaks of hog cholera reported to the association during the last week from eighty-one localities in twelve eastern Iowa counties.

There is some unexplained reason why cholera is enzootic this season, Dr. Kellogg says, asking if it is possible that there is something about the weather of the condition of grains and grasses this year which makes the disease so serious and widespread.

Outbreaks of hog cholera during the last week as listed by the association include:

Muscatine county: Wilton Junction (6), Durant (2), Muscatine (3).

Johnson county: Iowa City (2), Lone Tree (4).

NEW YORK LIKKER

Dear Editor:

Legal beer in New York is being consumed at the rate of ten million gallons a month, not counting the "stray" beer on tap at speakeasies which registers between 5 and 7 per cent alcohol.

Competition is keen at all drug stores, many of which are nothing but open bottled liquor stores. Druggists, sell any amount of wines and liquors to customers, with or without prescriptions.

The best of good old Kentucky whisky, which is 50 per cent alcohol can be bought for \$2.50 a pint but cheaper in larger lots. For the timid soul a druggist's label with doctors orders to take an ounce every three days, is given and his mind rests in peace. Federal Prohibition Administrator, Martin Hanson, says nothing can be done about it even if complaints were made. New York is wet.

L. S.,
Brooklyn, New York

STOCK EXCHANGE HELPED THROUGH LEGAL FICTIONS

Samuel Untermyer, in an address at Los Angeles before the law alumni of the University of Southern California, paid the following compliment to the New York Stock Exchange:

"By resort to certain legal fictions it has built around itself an impregnable wall of immunity, behind which for a period of well over half a century there have been intermittent stories of hordes of vultures operating exclusively through the intricate machinery set up by these favored members of the Stock Exchange who wander forth at will, swoop down upon a defenseless public and pluck at its very vitals with impunity."

On May 17, 1792, under a buttonwood tree at what is now 68 Wall Street, New York City, 24 brokers subscribed to an agreement which established the first organized stock market in the city of New York. A constitution was adopted in 1817, and on April 8 the exchange moved indoors at 40 Wall Street. The exchange, which is by all odds the greatest gambling institution in existence, is not incorporated, keeps out of encyclopedias and shuns the light. A seat on the exchange has sold as high as \$625,000. This was in 1929. Two years later, on one occasion, a seat could be had for \$125,000, but that is now considered a very low price.